

Brezhnev welcome for Dr Owen puts emphasis on detente

Dr Owen's visit to Moscow yesterday took an unexpected turn when he was welcomed in the Kremlin by President Brezhnev for an hour and a half's unscripted discussion on the importance of detente and disarmament. The Soviet leader's regard for Britain's influence in these fields was evident. Half the Politburo turned out to see the signing of a treaty to avoid the spread of a nuclear war accidentally.

Soviet help sought on Rhodesia

David Spanier, a British diplomat, said that Dr Owen's visit to Moscow yesterday took an unexpected turn when he was welcomed in the Kremlin by President Brezhnev for an hour and a half's unscripted discussion on the importance of detente and disarmament. The Soviet leader's regard for Britain's influence in these fields was evident. Half the Politburo turned out to see the signing of a treaty to avoid the spread of a nuclear war accidentally.

Double during docking attempt ports Soviet space mission

On Oct 10—the Soviet first manned space mission to the Soviet space station Soyuz 25 was launched. The mission was launched at 10.00 am from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan. The mission was launched at 10.00 am from the Baikonur cosmodrome in Kazakhstan.

Invest rise in property prices 4½ years

A survey of property prices in London has found that prices have risen by 4½ per cent in the last four years and six months. The survey was conducted by the Landmark Property Research.

Teacher control

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has announced that the Government will legislate to give teachers greater representation on school governing bodies. She has also invited comments from local authorities and teachers on recommendations about school governing bodies.

Hitachi lowers sights

Hitachi's undertakings to the Government on the operation of a planned television set factory in the North-East fell short of earlier expectations. Originally Hitachi talked of 75 per cent of British components rising to 100 per cent after three years, but no specific undertaking was given.



Nobel Peace Prize winners: Amnesty International, the London-based organization which fights for human rights, was yesterday awarded the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize. The 1976 prize which was withheld last year, was given to Miss Mairead Corrigan (pictured left) and Mrs Betty Williams (right), leaders of the Northern Ireland Peace Movement. The Norwegian Nobel committee said Amnesty International, whose secretary-general is Mr Martin Engholm (right), has used its funds to protect the value of human life. Amnesty International has given practical humanitarian aid and impartial support to people who have been imprisoned because of their race, religion, or political views. The two Belfast women were cited for the Peace Movement they formed to end the violence in Northern Ireland. The committee said: "Alfred Nobel's wish was that the peace prize should be given to those who most actively worked for peace and brotherhood. Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams acted from a deep conviction that the individual person can make a meaningful contribution for peace through constructive non-violent work."

Tory trade unionists urged not to pay levy

From George Clark, Political Correspondent
Blackpool
On the eve of the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool, Mr Thatcher, the Tory leader, suggested that in preparation for a change of government union members who vote Conservative should opt out of paying the political levy and play a more active part in branch meetings to curb activities of extremists. Speaking at the annual dinner of Conservative agents, he said that party workers should concentrate at local level on persuading the many union members who vote Conservative to assert their influence more strongly. The aim, he indicated, was not to try to convert unions to Conservatism but to take them out of party politics and their original purpose of looking after the interests of their members, negotiating freely with whoever party happens to be in power. He said that a third of all union members voted Conservative and that was widely recognized by the union leaders. She took as an example the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, where, she said, there were 396,000 members and 249,000 had contracted out of paying the political levy. The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, led by Mr Hugh Scallan, had 1,200,000 members and almost a quarter (292,000) had contracted out. Mr Thatcher said that they should remind people that workers had made more progress since the war under Conservative governments than when Labour was in power. Those periods under Labour had been marked by standstill and decline, she said. Turning to the present political scene, she compared matters at the party conference in 1976 and now. Unemployment, she said, had been 6.1 per cent of the working population; it was now 6.7 per cent. The retail price index had been 13.2 per cent up on the year before; this year it was up by 16.5 per cent. Mrs Thatcher said that the index of industrial production at last year's conference was 104; this year the official figures showed production down to 102.3. There was clear evidence that the Conservatives were winning the "intellectual argument", she said. She gave as examples the defection from the Labour of Mr Paul Johnson and Mr Reg Prentice. But the only true test of the conversion of ordinary people was at by-elections and local government elections. There, too, there was evidence that the electors were swinging towards the Conservatives and party workers must work to ensure that that continued. They should make it a hall-mark of their argument that the Government was "not a socialist government; it was an IMF government". Before Mrs Thatcher addressed the agents the final arrangements for the conference were discussed. Mr Charles Johnston, Chairman of the National Union Executive Committee of the Conservative Party, said that the two motions selected by ballot were on race relations and Rhodesia. Many Conservatives found it hard to believe that a majority had voted for the comparatively



people are tortured and in more than 120 countries there is still the death penalty. We see an increase in the death penalty for political crimes". Mr Haunhammer said his organization had strict rules regarding the acceptance of large donations and that these had to be approved by the nine-member executive committee, which meets next in London in late November. He said the timing of the announcement coincided with the annual "Amnesty Week" when the organization presents to the public a summary of its work. The award ceremony in Oslo in December will also coincide with an international conference in Stockholm organized by Amnesty International and dealing with the death penalty.—UPI, Reuter and Agence France-Press. Amnesty appeal, page 6. Leading article, page 15.

Human error blamed for oil rig blowout

Oslo, Oct 10.—Human error was largely to blame for the oil rig blowout that pumped thousands of tons of oil and natural gas into the North Sea last April, an official commission of inquiry said here today. It said the mishap on April 22 could have been avoided but oilmen on the Bravo rig in Norway's Ekofisk field failed to heed warning signs while overhauling the well that went wild. The report referred to inadequate organizational and administrative systems, and criticized nearly all those in charge on the rig, saying they had long practical experience but weak theoretical training. The commission said that the eight-day blowout, which threatened an environmental disaster along the West European coast, spilled out 22,500 tons of oil and 60 million cu ft of natural gas. The oil slick had spread over 150 square miles of the North Sea before the rogue well was capped. The commission also criticized Phillips Petroleum, the American operators of the platform rig, and the Norwegian petroleum directorate. It said the blowout was the result of a series of direct and indirect circumstances but the immediate cause was that a mechanical safety device 110ft below the seabed had not been properly locked into place. The commission said that the overhaul, or "workover", involved pulling about 10,000 ft of production tubing from the well. Two warnings of abnormal conditions were received but appropriate actions were not taken. Each of these warnings should have resulted in the immediate ceasing of the work and closing of the well, the report said. It added that the petroleum directorate had approved a programme for the "workover", but neither the directorate nor Phillips had all the documents and drawings needed by the men actually on the rig. The result was that oilmen on Bravo, uncertain what to do in the emergency, changed the approved programme for killing the well without informing the directorate. There were faults in the documentation of the installations and in the identification of equipment and how it should be used, the report said. There were also weaknesses in the approved programme for the "workover". Improper planning, misjudgments, weak leadership and control and unreasonably long hours, with some men working up to 30 hours at a time.—Reuter. British news: The British Government has set up a team of top officials as an emergency "fire brigade" to coordinate action in the event of an Ekofisk-type accident in the British sector of the North Sea.

Who were the first to bottle the spirit of Scotland?

Wildenstein sale of furniture

A collection of furniture owned by the Wildenstein family of art dealers is to be sold by Sotheby's in Monte Carlo in December. Sotheby's estimates that the collection is the finest to be offered for auction for almost a century. It includes two exceptional pieces of the Louis XV period.

Unesco accuses US

Mr Amadou Mahtar Mbow of Senegal, Director-General of Unesco, launched a barely-veiled attack on the United States at the Helsinki Agreement review conference in Belgrade. The main Soviet delegate devoted most of his speech to disarmament.

Indian train crash

At least 61 people have been killed and another 150 injured in a train crash in northern India. A passenger train hit a stationary goods train near Allahabad. Officials said it was one of the most serious accidents in the country's railway history.

Big tremor hits Pacific islands

Golden, Colorado, Oct 10.—An earthquake registering 7.4 on the Richter scale occurred today in the area of the Tonga and Kermadec islands north-east of New Zealand, the United States Geological Survey said. There were no immediate reports of casualties or damage, although the earthquake was of sufficient magnitude to cause tidal waves, survey officials said here.—Reuter.

Robbers break out of prison

Two prisoners serving sentences for armed bank robberies broke out of Chelmsford prison, Essex, yesterday by sawing through the bars of a store-room window and escaping over a first-floor flat roof. They were William Holland, aged 28, who was serving a nine-year sentence, and Leslie Joyce, aged 26, who was serving 14 years.

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HOME NEWS

Williams promises more teachers will be school governors

By Diana Geddes

The Government is to seek an early opportunity to introduce legislation giving teachers greater representation on school governing bodies, Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, has announced.

The legislation would not include specific provisions for new powers for the reconstituted bodies, although it would empower the Secretaries of State for Wales and for Education and Science to "provide by regulation for their powers and responsibilities to the extent that this may seem desirable after further consultation".

The Department of Education and Science has told all local education authorities in England and Wales, teachers' organizations and other interested bodies that the Secretaries of State welcomed the recognition in the recent report of the Taylor Committee of the need for greater involvement by parents and staff in the running of schools. It has also welcomed the committee's affirmation of the importance of governing bodies, asking for comments on certain proposals in the report.

In delaying a firm decision on the future role and powers of governing bodies Mrs Williams has evidently been anxious not to antagonize the teachers' organizations further, since delicate negotiations have already begun on the Government's own proposed intervention into similar sacrosanct areas of the teaching profession.

The department's letter to authorities and teachers' organizations emphasizes the need for consultation before any step is taken, even on the future composition and method of appointment to governing bodies. Comments are invited specifically on the "four equal shares" formula recommended by Taylor, and on the desirability of allowing pupils under the age of 18 to serve as governors.

The department also seeks comments on the Taylor committee's recommendations about arrangements for the suspension and expulsion of pupils, and about the implementation of the committee's proposals for voluntary (that is, mainly Church of England and Roman Catholic) schools.

New cars must display fuel consumption labels

By Our Motoring Correspondent

New cars displayed for sale after April 1 next must carry a label giving officially approved fuel consumption figures, under an order laid before Parliament yesterday by Mr Benn, Secretary of State for Energy. The figures must also be quoted in brochures and advertisements where reference is made to fuel consumption.

The order, designed to promote energy conservation, will apply to cars, British and foreign, manufactured on and after January 1. Failure to give the information could lead to a fine of up to £400.

Each car will undergo a two-part test, one to simulate urban driving and the other to measure consumption at a constant speed of 56 mph.

Visitors are banned in bomb case appeals

Intensive security was in force for the opening at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of appeals by three Irishmen and a London girl against their convictions two years ago of bombings at public houses at Guildford, Surrey, and Woolwich, London. All were given life sentences.

The unprecedented move by the Court of Appeal from the Central Criminal Court was made for security reasons.

When the hearing opened before Lord Justice Roskill, Lord Justice Lawton and Mr Justice Boreham, Sir Michael Havers, QC, for the Crown, applied for a ban on all visitors to the four people in the dock and to four men expected to give fresh evidence on their behalf.

The court agreed that Patrick Armstrong, Carole Margaret Richardson, Paul Michael Hill and Gerard Patrick Conlon should not receive visitors, except their lawyers, throughout the hearing, which is expected to last two weeks.

The ban will also apply to the proposed nine witnesses, four men each given multiple life sentences at the Central Criminal Court earlier this year for the murder bombings, the killing of Mr Ross McWhirter, the author, and the holding as hostages of Mr John and Mrs Sheila Matthews at their flat in Balcombe Street, Westminster.

Mr Leonard, QC, for Mr Armstrong, said he wanted to all new evidence from four Provisional IRA men already convicted of other outrages in London, including the Balcombe Street siege. He read extracts taken from statements made by them before their trial.

One of them, Edward Butler, admitted being at the Woolwich bombing on November 7, 1974, counsel said. When questioned in December, 1975 by Superintendent James Neville of the bomb squad, Mr Butler was asked when he first started bombing and shooting. He replied: "At Woolwich; something that you have already put someone away for." When asked if either Mr Armstrong or Mr O'Connell was on the raid, he replied that they were not.



Armed policemen wearing protective clothing in Old Bailey yesterday.

Mr Leonard said that in statements made in Braxton prison last November Martin Joseph O'Connell, Mr Butler and Harry Duggan, of the Balcombe Street four, absolved Mr Armstrong and his three fellow defendants of complicity in the public house bombings.

They would say that the fourth man, Brendan Dowd (also serving a life sentence for terrorist activities) and a girl, not Miss Richardson, left the bomb at the Horse and Groves, and that Mr O'Connell, another man and a girl deposited the bomb at the Seven Stars.

All four new witnesses admitted involvement in the Woolwich explosion, Mr Leonard said. On the basis of that new evidence all four appellants alleged that their convictions were unsafe and unsatisfactory.

Sir Michael Havers said the Crown did not oppose the calling of the new witnesses, and Lord Justice Roskill said the court would hear the evidence.

The hearing continues today.

Too often political obsessions interfered with a proper assessment of housing needs, he said. He thought the significance of council building for sale had probably been exaggerated, while alternative forms of tenure, such as co-operatives and co-ownership, which at present might seem peripheral, would assume increasing importance, particularly in inner cities.

Defending the Government's housing programme, Mr Havers said that recent criticisms by Shelter were factually incorrect as

Councils urged to push land development

By John Young
Planning Reporter

Local authorities should stimulate the new town corporations in playing a more positive part in land development, Mr Fresson, Minister for Housing and Conservation, told us yesterday.

Authorities had traditionally seen themselves as "holding the ring" as arbiters of land-use policies, he said. He was very keen that they should take on a more entrepreneurial role.

By chance the interview coincided with the publication by his department of a booklet on the subject of collaboration between councils and private developers to build houses for sale. The booklet observes that inner cities are among the most important locations for such arrangements, in order to diversify housing areas, help the exodus of young people and bring back skilled workers.

Asked if he would encourage councils to dispose of land to private developers, on certain terms, which they were unable to use themselves in the near future, Mr Fresson said he was all in favour of building for sale, provided it was not done at the expense of other needs and was part of a balanced programme.

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Defending the Government's housing programme, Mr Havers said that recent criticisms by Shelter were factually incorrect as

regards rehabilitation. In the case of new building, the 17 per cent cut in capital expenditure this year should be seen in the context of a 40 per cent increase in the previous two years.

As for complaints that London received an unfairly large share of housing funds, it had to be remembered that London had a much larger share of the substandard housing than other cities. Also, some authorities, including several London boroughs, were much more active than others in submitting housing plans.

Overall housing investment was far too low, because of cuts in public spending. Ideally, he would like to see the 1974-75 level and over several years to have encouraged a gradual change from new building to rehabilitation and improvement.

Mr Fresson gave a warning that most councils were "over-bidding" for funds in submitting their new housing investment programmes for 1978-79.

The minister's explanation of why London received so large an allocation of funds was later strongly disputed by a leading housing expert.

Take one example, Liverpool, which had a population of 545,000, compared with 192,000 in Camden; 7,798 dwellings compared with 332 in Camden; and 40,662 dwellings lacking at least one basic amenity, against 5,628.

Yet in the present financial year, Liverpool had been allocated £8.9m for new building, and Camden £27.4m. For rehabilitation under Section 104 of the Housing Act, 1974, Liverpool's share was £3.4m compared with Camden's £13.5m.

Corby may ask EEC for aid in diversifying employment

From Arthur Osman
Corby

Northamptonshire County Council is expected later this week to agree to approach the EEC for help to Corby over alternative job opportunities outside the steel industry and to improve communications with the rest of the county.

Nearly three quarters of all Corby's jobs are held by men, most of them in the British Steel Corporation plant, which covers two square miles and dominates the town in every way.

Corby's serious economic and social imbalances have recently become more evident with British Steel's announcement that it is to rationalize the number of jobs at the plant, which is the centre of the corporation's tubes division. It has failed to make a profit in the past three years because of the recession.

Up to 1,200 may lose their jobs through early retirement, voluntary redundancy and natural wastage, thereby reducing the total labour force to about 10,000.

More serious is the virtual elimination of opportunities for the young in the town, particularly school-leavers.

Corby now has top priority in the country for the provision of jobs, and a report to be presented to the county council on Thursday says: "The need to offset the dominance of the British Steel Corporation has been recognized for some time."

Mr J. Greenwell, the chief executive, and Mr David Woodhall, county planning officer, have said in a joint report: "The predominance of the BSC has resulted in a situation where the proportion of service jobs is low at only 25 per cent of total jobs, compared with the county average of about 44 per cent, and where employment is male dominated with about 70 per cent of all jobs for men."

The report says the recent national economic recession has seen the closure of many

firms that had been attracted to the town by Corby Development Corporation.

Since 1950, when Corby was designated a new town, its population has grown from about 17,000 to more than 50,000. Twenty years ago nearly 11,000 of the 14,500 jobs in the town were in steel. Two years ago nearly half of about 27,000 jobs were still in steel.

The joint report said the substantial development of the steel industry had not been matched by growth in other manufacturing industries, nor had there been appropriate development of local service industries. Provision of housing by the private sector had also been very limited.

Justice, the British section of the International Commission of Jurists, has criticized the formation of an armed police force to protect the Windscale atomic plant against terrorist attacks.

The guards, whose numbers are kept secret, form part of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's special constabulary, who were licensed last year to carry automatic weapons.

At the Windscale inquiry yesterday, the distinguished police officer in charge of the force to a private army.

Mr Paul Sieghart, a barrister, who presented the case for Justice, said: "The Armed Forces are ultimately answerable to Parliament through the Secretary of State for Defence. Police forces are generally not armed with firearms, certainly not automatic ones, are answerable to elected police authorities. By contrast the chief constable of the AEA's special constabulary is answerable only to the authority, which is an appointed and not elected body."

"We view with some concern the creation of a constitutionally unique armed force of this kind, however desirable its existence and equipment may be in the interests of security. Its structure conflicts with all our traditions of civilian and politically accountable policing."

House level pay talks for Fleet Street

By Our Labour Reporter

The Newspaper Publishers Association, representing the managements of all the main national newspapers except the Daily Mirror, agreed yesterday to a demand by the National Union of Journalists that bargaining should be at individual house level. Talks will probably begin in some offices later this week.

Hitherto the NPA has sought to negotiate centrally on behalf of its members.

The atmosphere for the talks has been set by the NUJ executive which has decided merely to "note" the 12-month rule. Fleet Street journalists were due to settle in July under phase two, which would have provided a maximum increase of £4 a week, but decided to postpone their claims. Those so far prepared greatly exceed the phase two limit. Staff at The Daily Telegraph want 44 per cent, the Daily Mirror journalists about 40 per cent.

The NPA has repeatedly said that it will not accept phase two. It said yesterday that all members considered themselves bound by the phase two policy as agreed by the Government and the NUJ. It was hoped the NUJ's indication that the terms of phase two had been "noted" meant that they would be accepted when negotiations took place.

A joint claim by printing unions will be formulated soon. It is likely to exceed the post-phase two 10 per cent limit.

Lawyers criticize nuclear site's armed policemen

From a Special Correspondent
Whitehaven

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Minister urges hauliers to resist drivers' pay claim

By Christopher Thomas
Labour Reporter

Mr Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, is putting pressure on the Road Haulage Association to resist the pay aspirations of 150,000 heavy goods vehicle drivers.

A delegation headed by Mr George Newman, the association's director general, has been asked to meet Mr Rodgers on Friday for the second time in a week.

Nearly 1,000 Coventry drivers yesterday submitted a claim for £30 a week more. Basic rates are £40 for 40 hours, plus the supplements given under phases one and two of the incomes policy. The claim comes after a 15 per cent settlement for 10,000 West Midlands drivers.

There have been lower-level discussions with hauliers' representatives at the Department of Transport, but the Government can apply few sanctions to the industry. Drivers employed by the government-owned National Freight Corporation can, however, expect a wall of resistance in any claim exceeding the 10 per cent guidelines, and industrial action in the public sector is a clear danger.

The West Midlands drivers traditionally set the pattern for pay settlements throughout the industry. The Coventry claim, which is £80 for a 40-hour week, is a 30 per cent increase over the 1976-77 allowance to £5, was presented to individual companies by shop stewards.

Mr John Joynton, the union's Coventry area official, said yesterday that drivers had to work 60 hours a week to get a decent wage. The claim represented 30 per cent on total average earnings.

The Road Haulage Association, however, interprets the claim as "100 per cent on the £40 basic."

About 4,000 TGWU members at Courtauld British Celanese Chemicals and Textiles plant near Derby have decided against a strike threat next Monday in support of a £15-a-week claim, despite a ballot which supported industrial action if necessary. The workers were due to have voted under phase two on June 12.

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A joint claim by printing unions will be formulated soon. It is likely to exceed the post-phase two 10 per cent limit.

In brief

Fox and Goose may get its beer

The National Association Licensed House Managers announced yesterday that it was determined to put its own supply of beer into the Fox and Goose public house in Birmingham, which has not been supplied for 26 months.

Fewer road casualties

There were 29,900 road casualties in Britain in July, a decrease of 3 per cent compared with July 1976, according to provisional figures issued by the Department of Transport yesterday.

Train dispute ends

Eastern Region train drivers agreed yesterday to end their 10-day dispute over a new management structure which has disrupted LAG services to and from Liverpool Street and Fenchurch Street stations, London, so that it may begin.

186th birthday

Miss Eire Feikins, a descendant of General Fairfax, founder under Cromwell of the civil war, was 106 yesterday.

Demarcation 'penalizes' young children

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Better provision for the three million children aged under five is being hampered by lack of cooperation at all levels, a working party of the two main local authorities said yesterday. Professionals adhere too strictly to their right to plan provision for the under-fives.

Pleas for more co-operation have not succeeded in increasing the working party to "the failure of the departments of education and social services to work together in the interests of young children, with a main objective to change the way in which they work."

The working party, set up jointly by the Association of County Councils and the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, wants legislative changes to enable local committees with executive powers to be set up

Weather forecast and recordings

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars. Fronts shown by lines with triangles (cold) or semicircles (warm). Wind direction and speed in mph. Clouds in eighths.

Today

London: Sun rises 7.18 am, sets 6.16 pm. Moon rises 5.25 am, sets 5.37 pm.

New Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting up: 6.46 pm to 6.49 am.

High water: London Bridge, 1.10 am, 6.7m (21.9ft); 1.28 pm, 6.5m (21.3ft).

Low water: London Bridge, 12.50 am, 4.2m (13.8ft); 12.50 pm, 4.2m (13.8ft).

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

London: Partly cloudy; wind light; rain or drizzle at times, but clearing; max temp 11° (52°F); min temp 5° (41°F).

England: Dry, sunny periods; wind mostly light; max temp 12° (54°F); min temp 5° (41°F).

Central & central N. England, Midlands: Partly cloudy; wind light; max temp 11° (52°F); min temp 5° (41°F).

Channel Islands: Mostly dry, bright or sunny intervals; wind E, light; rain, at times.

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Sea passages: S. North Sea: calm; S. West: calm; S. English Channel: calm; S. Celtic Sea: calm; S. Atlantic: calm.

St George's Channel: Wind S, strong, locally heavy rain or very rough.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7° (45°F), min 1° (34°F); rain 7.18 am to 7.18 pm, 12.50 pm to 12.50 pm, 1.10 am to 1.10 am, 1.28 pm to 1.28 pm, 1.50 pm to 1.50 pm, 2.10 pm to 2.10 pm, 2.30 pm to 2.30 pm, 2.50 pm to 2.50 pm, 3.10 pm to 3.10 pm, 3.30 pm to 3.30 pm, 3.50 pm to 3.50 pm, 4.10 pm to 4.10 pm, 4.30 pm to 4.30 pm, 4.50 pm to 4.50 pm, 5.10 pm to 5.10 pm, 5.30 pm to 5.30 pm, 5.50 pm to 5.50 pm, 6.10 pm to 6.10 pm, 6.30 pm to 6.30 pm, 6.50 pm to 6.50 pm, 7.10 pm to 7.10 pm, 7.30 pm to 7.30 pm, 7.50 pm to 7.50 pm, 8.10 pm to 8.10 pm, 8.30 pm to 8.30 pm, 8.50 pm to 8.50 pm, 9.10 pm to 9.10 pm, 9.30 pm to 9.30 pm, 9.50 pm to 9.50 pm, 10.10 pm to 10.10 pm, 10.30 pm to 10.30 pm, 10.50 pm to 10.50 pm, 11.10 pm to 11.10 pm, 11.30 pm to 11.30 pm, 11.50 pm to 11.50 pm, 12.10 am to 12.10 am, 12.30 am to 12.30 am, 12.50 am to 12.50 am, 1.10 am to 1.10 am, 1.30 am to 1.30 am, 1.50 am to 1.50 am, 2.10 am to 2.10 am, 2.30 am to 2.30 am, 2.50 am to 2.50 am, 3.10 am to 3.10 am, 3.30 am to 3.30 am, 3.50 am to 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HOME NEWS

Unions may call for inquiry into hospital

From Our Own Correspondent

A decision by trade unions whether to call for an inquiry into alleged shortcomings in the running of Barnsley's new £12m hospital is expected to be taken tonight.

Mr Mason, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, who is MP for Barnsley, has assured union leaders that he is preparing to call for an independent public inquiry if necessary. His decision will depend on the outcome of tonight's meeting and on the findings of the Barnsley Community Health Service Council, which meets later this week.

The controversy arose after a senior consultant at the new hospital, Mr Shorad Mabame, was a local newspaper with a number of complaints. He was supported by other junior doctors and by the principal unions at the hospital. It was alleged that because of short-

ages of instruments and equipment, operations had to be delayed, and that the hospital was being run on a shoestring. Mr Mabame, who was suggested that not only had he been delayed but that they had not been ordered.

Other complaints alleged that the hospital was being run on a shoestring. Mr Mabame, who was suggested that not only had he been delayed but that they had not been ordered.

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High living 1: 'Lost and forgotten' in Corinth Tower
Tenants in a social wilderness

The view from Mr Joseph Mooney's flat is of the Mersey estuary, and far beyond, the hills of Anglesey and Snowdonia. Living on the twenty-second floor of Corinth Tower, a tall council block in Everton, a mile and a half from Liverpool city centre, he goes out infrequently and more rarely meets anybody. "It was two years before I saw my next-door neighbour," he said. "It seems to be the opinion here that you do not see your neighbours, whereas in the street it would be impossible to pass them by."

At 62, Mr Mooney, an unemployed shipyard fitter, leads a solitary life unrelieved by social outings. "When it gets dark I am afraid of being mugged. That stops me going out after tea, especially in winter. I think the thought of the floor of the 22-storey block should be devoted to recreation."

Isolation, aggravated by the bleak and dingy stone landings, is a recurring complaint in the block. For two days recently, Mr Thomas Wilkinson, aged 67, who also lives alone on the twenty-second floor, lay ill and unable to move before his daughter paid a chance visit and had him rushed to hospital.

"Once you are here you are lost and forgotten about," he said, pointing at the sockets for people's alarm bells that corporation workers fitted eight

years ago. They never returned with the bells.

Maintenance poses constant difficulties. On average, at least one of the lifts in Corinth Tower breaks down once a week, sometimes all three, making it impossible for some pensioners to leave the upper floors.

Smaller repairs remain undone. A drainpipe has been perched precariously on the small balcony of a twenty-first floor flat for nearly a year, awaiting a clip to secure it.

A mother of two small children has tied her lounge window with string because the catch has been broken for six months. "The children would only have to push the window open, and it would swing round," she said. "They are for ever trying to climb up and look out, and I dare not let them on to the verandah."

Since 1969, Liverpool Corporation's housing department has carried out a policy of "decenting" families with children from its 103 tall blocks, and estimates that only 120 are left. However, at least eight families with young children live in Corinth Tower, suggesting that the figure is unrealistic.

"There is nowhere at all where the children can play," Mrs Averill Fairhead, foster mother of two children, said in her twenty-first floor flat. "You cannot get your housework done because you have to keep watch on the children. It should take

two hours, but it takes all day."

Along the corridor, Mrs Janet Randles has jammed her lounge window with pieces of rag to stop her three-year-old son from climbing out. "I get bad with my nerves being up here," she said. "I have to keep on top of that child every moment of the day for his safety. This place is a hell-hole. Most parents of young children in Corinth Tower have taken tranquillizers at some time."

Disenchanted tenants repeatedly returned to feeling imprisoned in the tall block, although a minority enjoyed the quiet and most were satisfied with the flats themselves, which have constant hot water and central heating. With rents ranging from £10.38 for a one-bedroom flat to £13.45 for three bedrooms, they are among the city's more expensive tall flats and were usually well cared for inside by the tenants.

Apart from an apparent social wilderness and reservations about design of the flats, which have lounge windows at knee level and balconies with only a nine-inch gap at the edge in which to try to converse with neighbours, it is the exterior that causes trouble.

There are no doors at the entrance to Corinth Tower: they were broken down and cannot be replaced because the company that made springs for them has gone out of business. The ground floor exterior, which has wire mesh over its



Mr Joseph Mooney gazing across Liverpool from the solitude of his flat.

windows, is used unashamedly by local children as a drawing board and there is no deterrent to vandals.

There are two back staircases to the block with similarly unrestricted access. The cleaner sometimes finds human excrement on the stairs or young people sleeping. The drying rooms on each of the floors have long since been abandoned by the tenants and taken over by junk and dust or, in some cases, tramps.

Some of the rubbish chute rooms, also one a floor, smell foul, and one man has insisted, for hygiene, on using plastic bags for refuse and taking them down in the lift instead of using the chute. The back staircases are full of graffiti, from obscene drawings to religious slogans with faint echoes of Belfast.

The caretaker takes turns with those from two neighbouring blocks to keep vigil on a late shift, until 10 pm, but he admits that vandalism cannot be properly controlled in that way.

Most tenants of Corinth Tower are satisfied with the interior of their flats; some are content with its quiet life. But in a block where there has been no natural evolution of community life, most people agree with a tenant on the fourteenth floor who said: "You could die in these flats and no one would know."

The only warning was a danger notice a foot square, 12ft up the pole. After several witnesses had said they thought the cable was a telephone wire, the coroner was told that British Standard specifications insisted only on a danger notice measuring 3 inches by 2 inches.

Inquest told power cable warning was inadequate

A coroner yesterday criticized as inadequate the warning notice on an electricity pole carrying an 11,000-volt power cable that was struck by the control line of a model aircraft, killing a boy aged 14.

At the inquest at Crewe, into the death of Christopher Cook, of Ash Grove, Winsford, Cheshire, Mr John F. Hibbert, the Central Cheshire Coroner, was told that the cable was only 17ft from the ground where it crossed the sports field used by the Weaver Vale Model Aero Club.

The only warning was a danger notice a foot square, 12ft up the pole. After several witnesses had said they thought the cable was a telephone wire, the coroner was told that British Standard specifications insisted only on a danger notice measuring 3 inches by 2 inches.

Recording a verdict of accidental death, he said: "Eleven-thousand-volt cables should be more clearly labelled and people made more aware of the danger."

Mr Graham Zeiber, Midlands and North Wales Electricity Board district engineer, said the power line had now been diverted round the sports field. "This fatality will obviously have implications over the whole Manweb area."

Although the federation disapproves of Icelandic exports to Britain, no ban may be imposed except that by fish porters, who have refused to handle Icelandic vessels. So far this year about £1m of frozen Icelandic fish has come through the commercial ports

High Court backs right of father to see baby

A man of 20 had the right to see his child, despite objections from the mother, aged 18, Sir George Bush, judge said.

The Family Division of the High Court said yesterday. Children needed fathers as well as mothers, he added.

"The law has developed considerably in the past twenty years," he said. "Access is one right of the child, and to deprive a child of access to either parent, unless it can be shown to be in the child's interests, is something the courts should be extremely slow to allow."

Sir George, Mr Justice Bush, agreeing, dismissed an appeal by the young mother against an order by magistrates at Weymouth, Dorset, allowing her former lover to see their baby aged 20 months.

Sir George said the father, who had seen his son only three times, because of the mother's opposition, had been found by the magistrates to be genuine in his desire to see the boy and to do what he could for him. There was nothing to indicate that it would be detrimental to the boy if his father had access.

Vital EEC meeting to discuss renegotiating policy on fisheries

By our Northern Industrial Correspondent

A meeting of the EEC council of Ministers in two weeks to debate the renegotiation of the common fishery policy is regarded as vital by the British Fishing Federation.

A representative said last night: "It is a critical, because if that date slips by without agreement we shall almost certainly enter another year of free-for-all."

Concern is being expressed by Scottish fishermen, who recognize that if Britain does not obtain an exclusive 50-mile zone the probable loss of fishing will affect the small coastal fishing communities far more severely than it has affected the deep-sea ports in the past.

The federation fears that too much time at the meetings on October 24 and 25 will be devoted to the great herring wrangle. "This reflects the inability of the rest of the EEC to accept

that scientists agree that unless there is a complete ban on North Sea herring fishing for a year, and preferably three years, the stock will be destroyed", the representative said.

"The Germans, the Danes and the Dutch in particular will not agree to a long-term ban, and want to go for the herring."

Reports that Irish fish merchants are negotiating to take Icelandic cod imports at New Ross, co Wexford, come as no

surprise to the federation. Ireland has long been used as a back door to the European market.

Pressure from merchants and processors for Icelandic cod landings in the United Kingdom is mounting. Britain is out of Icelandic and Russian waters, catches are reduced from the Barents Sea grounds and there has been a big reduction in the Faroes area. Britain has a small quota in the west Atlantic and North Sea cod catches are

down by a quarter on last year, probably caused by overfishing by other EEC members. Added to that there is a fall caused by bad weather.

Although the federation disapproves of Icelandic exports to Britain, no ban may be imposed except that by fish porters, who have refused to handle Icelandic vessels.

So far this year about £1m of frozen Icelandic fish has come through the commercial ports

Villagers say Arabs are upsetting district

From Our Correspondent

People at Toddington, Gloucestershire, have complained that Arab students at a language college there are using their cars to race the sports cars; smear at inhabitants; disrupt their smashed-up cars; and walk around drunk late at night.

The students at Toddington Moor, at which the fees are £5,000 a year, have been housed from the local public house after a fight involving a Saudi prince.

Mrs Elizabeth Eaves, of Church Lane, Toddington, said yesterday: "Some of us are sceptical of race reductions because of the nuisance. These Arabs are terrible drivers and streak along in fast cars, ignoring the danger to children."

Mr Mohammed Karver, founder of the college, said a new regime was in force and students were no longer allowed cars and must get special passes to leave the grounds.

Education chief to leave over spending cuts

From Our Correspondent

Mr Leslie Bowles, chairman of Bedfordshire Education Committee, has decided to resign because of cuts in education spending.

He said: "I am not going to be party to redundancies among the teachers. I am a man of principle who has always pledged to contend cuts in school staffing levels."

He became education committee chairman this summer after nearly 30 years on the County Council. He will hand over the chairmanship at the committee's next meeting.

His resignation was announced yesterday after the council's Policy and Resources Committee had approved a cut of £2.26m in the education budget. Teachers' pay may lead to mass redundancy. There is also concern lest the savings should close nursery schools in the county as well as school crossing wardens.

Deaths after midnight ceremony round fire

of Gorseale Road, Wallasey; Thomas Williams, aged 19, of Rowan Drive, Westvale, Kirkby, and Maureen McLaren, aged 24, of Tynedale Avenue, Wallasey.

All were bound over for 12 months after admitting that on July 31, in the garden at the rear of a house in Webster Drive, Kirkby, they conducted themselves in a manner whereby a breach of the peace was likely to be occasioned.

Mr David Kilner, for the prosecution, said that shortly after midnight local residents were disturbed by chanting and hand-clapping from the rear of the house where the defendants were living. "Two men and two women were seen dressed in black robes and there was a fire burning in the garden," he said.

"Some form of ceremonial was taking place. Residents became somewhat enraged. Threats were offered towards the defendants."

Man killed his daughter after wife left

James Olliver, an engineer, was devoted to his daughter, Kimberley, aged four, but he suffocated her with a pillow while trying to care for her alone shortly after his second marriage had broken up, Mr Swinton Thomas, QC, said at Bristol Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Olliver, aged 56, of Barton Hill, Bristol, took an overdose of tablets and lay down on the same bed as his daughter. He was saved by neighbours.

He admitted the manslaughter of his daughter between May 23 and 26 this year. His plea of not guilty to murder on the grounds of diminished responsibility was accepted. Mr Justice Ackner imposed a period of two years' probation, subject to Mr Olliver's receiving treatment at a psychiatric hospital.

Mr Thomas said Mr Olliver left his family in Portsmouth to live with a younger woman, who later became Kimberley's mother. His first wife divorced him in March last year.

During last year his wife began associating with another man, and Mr Olliver said he would commit suicide if she left. She did leave him in April this year, and Mr Olliver went to his doctor, who treated him for depression.

Mr Olliver later told the police that he had felt beaten. He then decided to take his own life and to kill the child, writing letters to friends and relatives, and to the coroner.

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1976/77 SEASON SALES

IMPRESSIONIST, MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS £15,225,000	PRINTS £2,380,000	18TH, 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY PAINTINGS £13,245,000	OLD MASTER PAINTINGS AND DRAWINGS £9,150,000
JEWELLERY £17,250,000	CLOCKS AND WATCHES £1,400,000	HOUSE SALES £6,185,000	FURNITURE, TAPESTRIES, RUGS AND CARPETS £13,700,000
COINS AND MEDALS £1,450,000	ARMS AND ARMOUR £850,000	ANTIQUITIES £2,120,000	CHINESE WORKS OF ART £3,370,000
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS OF ART £6,470,000	BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS £7,500,000	EUROPEAN PORCELAIN £1,750,000	JAPANESE WORKS OF ART £2,300,000
VINTAGE CARS £85,000	STAMPS £300,000	GENERAL ITEMS AT P884 NEW YORK £1,450,000	WINE £1,250,000

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HOME NEWS

Britain's atom bomb 'obscured loss of role as great power'

By a Staff Reporter

Britain's decision to manufacture an atomic bomb in 1947 reflected her crucial role in wartime atomic research and her determination to continue as a great power, but obscured the country's changed status, Mrs Margaret Gowing, Professor of the History of Science at Oxford University, said last night.

In a public lecture at Leeds University, Mrs Gowing, the official historian of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, said there was little doubt in official circles that the decision of Mr (later Lord) Attlee's Labour Administration to build a bomb. Public fears were delayed in expression until 1957, when the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament was founded in response to the hydrogen bomb.

Professor Gowing said the only memorandum she had found in the archives that discussed the fundamental strategic and foreign policy justification for a British bomb in the immediate postwar period was written by the late Lord Blackett. He wrote to Mr

Attlee in late 1945 declaring that it would diminish rather than increase the country's security, as a disproportionate effort would be required to produce a stock of bombs too small to be of military significance.

Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, countered with his own minute saying that Professor Blackett "should stick to his science".

Four years later, Sir Henry Tizard, OBE, Secretary of the Ministry of Defence, wrote a prophetic minutes questioning the Government's whole great power philosophy. Quoted by Professor Gowing, Sir Henry said: "We persist in regarding ourselves as a great power capable of everything and only temporarily handicapped by economic difficulties. We are not a great power and never will be again. We are a great nation but if we continue to behave like a great power we shall soon cease to be a great nation. Let us take warning from the fate of the great powers of the past and not base ourselves upon the fabled Aesop's fable of the frog."

Devolution support 'declining'

Support for Scottish independence is declining steadily, according to a poll published yesterday. Commissioned by the Scottish Conservative Party, the poll shows a decline in support for Scottish independence from 28 per cent in February, to 25 per cent in June and 26 per cent last month, the campaign said yesterday.

The poll, carried out by Fieldwork Scotland on a random sample of 1,000 adults, also showed a marked decline in enthusiasm for devolution. In the campaign, when the poll was first conducted in February 55 per cent said they would vote in favour of a devolution Bill in a referendum. By June it was down to 43 per cent, and the September figure was 38 per cent.

An all industry representative commented: "There are no fixed retail prices for motor oil, so each outlet is free to fix its own. Accessory shops, with their high turnover, can afford to operate on smaller margins than garages."

51p variation in cost of motor oil

The selling price of a five litre can of motor oil may vary by as much as 51p, depending on where it is bought, according to a survey by the market research organization.

A survey of 1,500 outlets found that accessory shops and tyre and battery specialists gave the lowest prices, with prices ranging from £2.10 to £2.24. At a petrol filling station a can of oil might cost £2.61.

Among dealers, Ford and Vauxhall garages had the cheapest oil, at £2.30, and some Japanese outlets, at £2.47, the dealers thought they were closely followed by Chrysler and British Leyland. The Yorkshire motorist generally paid least for his oil. The highest prices on average were in East Anglia.

An all industry representative commented: "There are no fixed retail prices for motor oil, so each outlet is free to fix its own. Accessory shops, with their high turnover, can afford to operate on smaller margins than garages."

Cheap air fare contest looms on Australia route

British Airways is to apply to the Civil Aviation Authority in London on Friday for a return fare to Australia of £395.

On the same day the independent Laker Airways will also ask the aviation authority to allow a Skytrain-type service to Australia for £340 return.

If both applications are granted a new commercial battle could be expected to erupt in January 1 between the two airlines, similar to the present one on the London to New York route. Laker is offering a Skytrain single fare to New York

of £59, while British Airways has countered with a stand-by fare of £64.

British Airways said yesterday that its proposed fares would work out at less than 2p a mile to Sydney, Melbourne, Perth and Brisbane. Bookings would need to be made 90 days in advance.

In March, April, May and November the return fare would be £395, a reduction of £55 on the present cheapest fare. In February, June and July it would be £475, a reduction of £75, and in the other months £530.

Call to relax flying curbs on heart cases

The relaxation of licence requirements so that pilots suffering from heart disease are not automatically disqualified from flying, was urged yesterday at a symposium in London of the Civil Aviation Medical Association.

Dr Peter Chapman, of British Caledonian, said it was rare for pilots to be incapacitated during flight, but that the statistics for the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for 1965-75 showed that of 144 cases of incapacitation, heart failure was the cause in only 11. That represented one case in every 22 million flying hours, he said.

Dr John Lemon, of Dan Air, supporting Dr Chapman's case, said that if staff were properly trained to cope with heart failure there would be no danger need result.

Dan Air staff had been trained with detailed instructions on how to spot pilot heart failure early and how to react when it occurred. They were told that the co-pilot pilot would take over and that the pilot pilot should be removed and not allowed back even if he had apparently recovered.

Dr Lemon said he did not find any reluctance on the part of his staff to accept the training, only those who had recovered to an acceptable level.

Dr Frank Preston, of British Airways, speaking on the medical problems associated with the Concord, said 1979 would be a year of increased flying activity, with more solar

Jury told man submitted girl to death by exposure

When the trial opened at Chester Crown Court yesterday in which David Walsh, accused of murdering two young bank clerks at Prestbury, Cheshire, last February, Mr Nigel Fricker, QC, for the prosecution, drew attention to the circumstances in which Miss Susan Hockenbush, aged 19, one of the clerks, died from cold and exposure on open moorland where she had been left bound and gagged.

Legal interest is centred on the trial because it is believed to be the first recorded case in Britain in which a man has been accused of murder by submitting his victim to death by exposure and cold.

Mr Fricker told the jury of nine men and three women that, while it might be contended that Mr Walsh did not kill Miss Hockenbush outright, the prosecution case would be that he did, knowingly and willingly, was murder.

Mr Walsh, aged 25, of Weston Estate, Macclesfield, Cheshire, pleaded not guilty to the murder of Miss Hockenbush and her colleague, Mr Ian Jebb, aged 21, and of robbing them of £2,444.

Teacher jailed after drug finds in flats

Kenneth MacKenzie, aged 29, a science teacher, said to be the central figure in a £40,000 drug find, was jailed at the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday for two years.

Mr MacKenzie, who was also a scout leader, was said to have a misguided interest in drugs. The find was made in raids on three flats in Edinburgh and was said to have contained the highest amount of cannabis and resin found in Scotland.

Ian McCarron, aged 26, a former London taxi driver, was jailed for two years, and Nicol Rea, aged 22, a bar manager, for four months. Kenneth Irwin, aged 22, a van driver, was fined £300, and Ernest Rea, aged 29, a cousin of Mr Rea, was admonished.

Mr Brian Gill, for the prosecution, said that in a kitchen at Mr MacKenzie's flat at Forrester Park Avenue the police found a bag of cannabis resin, cannabis, scales, weights, plastic bags, and cannabis oil. "There was no question but that MacKenzie was dealing in cannabis and packaging and dispatching it for distribution," he said.

Man denies murder of Guards officer in co Armagh

A British Army officer was among the witnesses at the Special Criminal Court in Dublin yesterday at the trial of a man accused of murdering Captain Robert Nairac, the Grenadier Guards officer who disappeared while operating in civilian clothes in co Armagh, Northern Ireland, his body never being found.

Liam Patrick Townsend, aged 24, an unemployed joiner, of Meigh, co Armagh, is accused of murdering Captain Nairac on or about May 15. He also faces four charges of unlawfully possessing a 38 revolver, a Browning automatic pistol belonging to Captain Nairac, and 83 rounds of ammunition with intent to endanger life. He pleaded "not guilty" to all charges.

The prosecution said Captain Nairac was abducted from outside the "Three Steps Inn", Drumcree, co Armagh, and taken the short way across the border into the republic. Mr Townsend shot him with the revolver.

Although the body was never found traces of blood found outside the public house and in a field across the border were believed by the prosecution to be that of Captain Nairac.

Mr Noel McDonald, for the prosecution, said that after midnight on May 14 Captain Nairac was taken from the inn by

Man denies murder of Guards officer in co Armagh

several men. His car was left behind and was found to have a broken mirror. There were bloodstains in the roadway.

Seven days later, at Ravensdale, co Armagh, the body of Captain Nairac was found in a field. Garda officers found bloodstains in a field. On May 28 Mr Townsend was arrested in the republic under the Emergency Powers Act and, it was alleged, took officers to several locations.

At one of them counsel said, a plastic bag was found underneath some stones, inside were Captain Nairac's automatic and a 38 revolver. There were also two discharged shells and other ammunition.

Mr Patrick McEntee, for the defence, said he would object to any submission of an admission, oral or written, by Mr Townsend.

Captain David Collett, of the Worcester and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, said he operated in co Armagh, on the border, with Captain Nairac, on duty, wearing civilian clothes and armed with a 9 mm. automatic with an enlarged magazine and a field-down gun.

By midnight he had been concerned at Captain Nairac's absence and at 1 a.m. a search was started. Cross-examined by Mr Ewan Cameron, Collett said he did not know what Captain Nairac's exact duties were. The trial continues today.

Gaeldom triumphs over threat of bombs, ghosts, spirits

Lady Sutherland resigned, deploring the political journalists who were using history as an argument in present-day politics. She had nothing but deep personal regret over the clearance policies of her ancestors, who now seemed larger than life in the annals of the Highland Clearances, overlooking Golspie.

Beneath his story stare the Gaels are celebrating hard. The Mod has been called something of a whisky Olympics and as such should establish some new records this year.

The liberalism that is creeping into Scottish drinking hours has also crept into the Mod. The best part of the first night has been devoted to a licence to open 20 hours a day. The dry drabs are between 6 am and 10 am. A local hotel will open day and night.

"It is a time for greeting old friends, and it is difficult to do that without buying him a dram and allowing him to buy one for you. That is very difficult when the bar is shut. This is more civilized, and there is no rush, which tends to be the Gaelic way," another competitor declared.

Mr Ruairidh Mackay, president of the organization that forms the backbone of Gaelic culture and is the central organizer of the Mod, appealed to everyone to be a little more generous about ancient dukes and

Regional report

Ronald Faux
Golspie

by the sound of a fiddle and a bagpipe.

The Royal Air Force gallantly agreed to make every attempt to ensure that the Mod or jet howl should interfere with the Golspie performances.

The ghost that earlier this year lurked through the Mod arrangements was that of the first Duke of Sutherland, an English aristocrat who married into the family and became notorious for his part in the Highland Clearances, the early nineteenth-century improvement scheme to remove crofters from the glens and straths of western Sutherland and replace them with Cheviot sheep.

The clearances were crippling to Gaelic culture at the time, and the sins of that particular forefather were visited with a vengeance on the present Lady Sutherland when it was announced that she was to be president of this year's Mod. The West Highland Free Press complained to create a new name in Highland history than Sutherland.

That would mean that the Concord would sometimes have to lower its flying altitude from about 55,000ft to 40,000ft to avoid excessive solar radiation.

15,000 new teachers looking for jobs

By Judith Judd, of The Times Higher Education Supplement

About 15,000 teachers who qualified this summer are still looking for jobs, according to surveys by the National Union of Teachers.

The figures were disclosed yesterday by the Council for Educational Advance when it launched National Education Week, which is being held next week in protest against cuts in education spending.

Mr William Bowden, the council's chairman, criticized Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science. He said that 20,000 teachers were unemployed, 15,000 of them

Working in the nationalized industries, 2: Middle management

Frustration in the comfortable web of bureaucracy

By Ian Bradley

There is no doubt of the high degree of dissatisfaction among middle managers in nationalized industry. It arises not from the level of pay, which most agree is comparable with that in private industry, nor from the stress of the job, which they accept is much less than that experienced by their counterparts in the private sector. It derives simply from frustration that they are unable to do their job.

The great complaint of middle managers in the nationalized industries is that they are not able to manage. In part, it is because of the attitudes of the workers. A section manager at the British Steel Corporation's Teesside complex has spent the past two years trying to introduce a simple maintenance system for his cranes. He has been unable to do so because it involves a change from shift to day-based working.

Tribute to Britain's car pioneer

The British motor industry may be in the doldrums but there was nothing half-hearted about the celebrations in Oxford yesterday on the hundredth birthday of its founder, William Morris, later Lord Nuffield.

To the appropriate strains of "Monty Python's Flying Circus" played by the Morris Motors band, Sir Richard Dobson, chairman of British Leyland, Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board, and Mr Roger Goodenough, director of Barclays Bank U.K., disembarked from early Morris cars and cut a birthday cake in the shape and colours of the first bull-nose Morris built in 1913. They then went on to watch the Rev Graham Middlemiss, vicar-general of St Edmund Hall, unveil an engraved glass marking the entrance to Morris's original bicycle shop in Oxford High Street.

Yesterday also saw the official opening in Oxford of an exhibition to mark the centenary of Morris's birth. It is a joint venture by British Leyland, the Thames and Chilterns Tourist Board, Barclays Bank and Oxfordshire County Council. Appropriately, it is housed in a museum on one of the many car parks that surround the city centre.

unhappy about the results of the methods of worker participation which are being introduced in the nationalized industries. As one manager in the steel industry put it: "We've got left out of this great consultative procedure. The trade unionists can leap-frog the whole management hierarchy and get direct access to the top. We can't." Many middle managers are unhappy that they are now being forced to join unions and to fight for their pay in a way they regard as wholly alien.

The frustrations of middle management are well-illustrated by what is going on in the coal industry at present. The British Association of Colliery Managers claims that the National Union of Mineworkers is attempting to dominate the new colliery policy committees proposed by the coal board. The association's general secretary, Mr George Tyler, says: "The union wants to transfer decision-making from management to the committee, and to establish worker control rather than worker participation. Our basic concept of the function of management is that they have a statutory obligation and duty to manage."

One of the biggest barriers to effective management is seen to be the fact that all conditions of pay and work are laid down nationally. There is no scope for an individual manager to negotiate local manning levels or award bonuses. One steel manager asks: "How can I keep my men motivated when I'm not allowed to do anything for them, because it is all dictated by national agreements and rules. The man who does the minimum all year gets the same as the bloke who pulls out all the stops."

Managers also complain about the bureaucracy and remoteness of the nationalized industries, although they concede that that may be due as much to size as to public ownership. Comparing the situation in the

steel industry before and after nationalization, one said: "The main shift is that authority has been taken away from the family and gone to an anonymous body. The manager used to be a figure to be respected because he was a decision-maker. Now he is just a cypher."

The complaint about too much bureaucracy is echoed by graduate entrants into the technical and managerial levels of the nationalized industries. An engineer from Cambridge who joined the Post Office to work on a new telephone exchange system has come out after a year, "utterly frustrated and bored to tears".

He was paid £4,500 straight out of university and would have been on £6,000 had he remained a second year. He reckons that is "gross over-pay for gross under-work". He complains that he spent most of his time "sitting around a table listening to thirty people discussing things that none of

them was allowed to decide on". Young graduates working with him on the project and employed by private industry, were worse paid, harder worked and very much happier.

The same complaint is made by a mathematics graduate who has just left the Post Office after two years of running a computer model of telecommunications financing. He feels the staffing in his division could profitably have been cut by a quarter and says he was generally underworked.

He was also worried about long term prospects and the fact that the career profile was so flat. He summed up the general feeling of middle managers in the nationalized industries when he said: "If you want to settle down to a comfortable life with good pay to start with and security, then it is fine. But if you want to work hard and go places, then it is not the place to be."

Tomorrow: the boardroom

Mr James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, apologized yesterday for keeping the public in the dark about last Saturday's National Front demonstration. He was reporting to the police authority on the security operation that he had organized to keep the National Front and the Socialist Workers' Party apart.

Mr Anderson told the committee: "I had to safeguard the public but I expressed to the people of Manchester and Manchester any personal regret that I had to withhold the truth of the matter and keep them guessing."

"They may still feel that I treated them shabbily but I must have done what I thought was right and well being that anything else. That was my primary consideration."

The march had demonstrated the inadequacy of the Public Order Act for dealing with such situations, he said.

"If anyone could recommend to me a better way of safeguarding the public than exercising the degree of security I should like to hear about it," he said. He had already supplied a report to the Home Secretary.

He concluded: "From the time of the visit to my office on October 3 I agreed with the National Front not to disclose to anyone apart from my staff the details of the route. I was prepared to allow them to use. Secrecy offered me the only prospect of avoiding serious public disorder."

In the interests of public safety he had continued with the National Front and he regretted that as an unwelcome development. "I do not want the public to feel that a chief constable, even for the sake of public order, has to conspire with any political organization to enable them to achieve their ends."

The committee agreed to send a letter to Mr Anderson asking for changes in the Public Order Act.

Police chief tells why march route was secret

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Mr Steel's warning on Ford pay claims

From Our Correspondent Edinburgh

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, yesterday condemned any move to give Ford car workers more than a 10 per cent increase unless it is linked to some productivity agreement.

Speaking in Edinburgh, he said the Liberals had undertaken to support the Government against the "hugely inflated" claims of the Ford workers. He said the Government should not be taken in by the Ford workers' claims.

"We have repeatedly made clear that we would not be prepared to underwrite the Ford explosion," he continued. "In this context we take a very serious view of the wage claim at Ford, because if a settlement greatly exceeds the 10 per cent guideline, it is difficult to see how other claims could be resisted. The police, for example, have a more compelling case than Ford workers to be treated as a special case."

The public impression of the activities of the Department of Employment, Mr Steel said, was one of a "wildly out of hand". He wanted to see the department more engaged in seeking productivity deals that would enable the Ford workers to be paid more for more work. "We find it difficult to accept that a genuine deal could not be worked out."

Mr Steel pointed out that the productivity of the British car worker was below that of his international competitors. Even in the Ford company German worker's productivity was better so there was plenty of room for a productivity deal to be worked out. A 10 per cent limit would be impossible to maintain if the car workers were among the better in our society, he said.

No buses, so no dinner

A dinner dance due to be held in Sheffield last night, which about 200 drivers and conductors were to receive, was cancelled by the South Yorkshire Passenger Transport Executive as a one-day strike yesterday.

"We could not have a dinner where we were sitting down with a busman for a dinner on the very day they were on strike," South Yorkshire's 3,000 busmen said. They are on a one-day strike in support of a 60 per cent wage increase.

Strikers accept loan offer

Four hundred strikers at Wedgwood potteries at Stoke-on-Trent yesterday accepted a loan offer of £100 each by the municipal council to pay policy difficulties.

The workers, members of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, went on strike after the Council had said that their strike which was due to start in August, could not be given a discount. This was because the Council had said that if they failed to repay the money, they would have to repay the money.

WEST EUROPE

Amnesty International reacts to its Nobel Award with renewed plea for prisoners of conscience

By David Watts

Amnesty International reacted to its award of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1977 with a characteristic appeal to all governments to release prisoners of conscience and to abolish torture and the death penalty.

Mr Martin Ennals, the London-based organization's secretary-general, said he was pleased that the prize committee had recognized the link between human rights and peace, which Amnesty International has been trying to promote since its inception in 1961.

The award of the Peace Prize is particularly appropriate since it is normally presented on December 10, International Human Rights Day, when the British section of Amnesty International will conclude its Prisoner of Conscience Year campaign. The following day the United Nations inaugurates a year of education in basic human rights.

Since the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights more than 30 years ago, Mr Ennals told a press conference, progress towards the establishment of international machinery for the safeguarding of human rights had been painfully slow. But in the past few years there had been a growing recognition that human rights were an international responsibility.

Mr Ennals hoped that the award of the prize would result in increased support for Amnesty's work from individuals and organizations and a

recognition that Amnesty's work was impartial and not committed to any political viewpoint, only to the right of all people to hold political opinions.

This is the second time that Amnesty's work has been recognized by the Nobel Committee. In 1974 Mr Sean McBride, then Amnesty's president, received the Peace Prize, partly for his work with the organization.

It has about 100,000 members in some 70 countries and their subscriptions provide a large part of Amnesty's income. The budget for the present year is £856,000 and that for the financial year beginning next May, £1,200,000.

Between 1969 and the end of last year Amnesty adopted 3,080 new political prisoners and obtained the release of 8,210, partly through the efforts of Amnesty members who write seeking the release of individuals or provide financial and other support for prisoners and their families.

Moscow. Dr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist who won the 1975 Peace Prize but was refused official permission to collect it personally, today welcomed the news that the 1977 prize had been awarded to Amnesty International.

"Amnesty International has strong international authority because of its goal of achieving the observation of human rights worldwide without concern for political or social systems. It should be a bulwark for the

Soviet chapter of Amnesty International," he said.—UPI.

Stewart Tiedler writes: The Northern Ireland Peace Movement, which has won the 1976 Peace Prize, which last year began 14 months ago in Finaghy Road North, West Belfast, with the deaths of three children. They were killed by the runaway car of Provisional IRA terrorists.

The deaths inspired Miss Mairead Corrigan, her aunt, and Mrs Betty Williams, a Belfast housewife, to add their voices to the many attempts through the past eight years to call a halt to the violence. Their action struck a chord and within days of the children's deaths thousands of people from both sides of the communal divide had marched together in West Belfast.

In time their actions formed the Peace People and then the Peace Movement.

Mrs Williams said yesterday: "We have not yet brought peace to Northern Ireland. We have created a climate for peace to become respectable."

"If we have managed to save one life in Ulster I am extremely happy. I know the people of Northern Ireland deserve all the honours," she said, after hearing of the award at the Woman of the Year lunch in London.

Miss Corrigan said in Belfast: "I accept the prize on behalf of everyone throughout the world who works and longs for peace."

Leading article, page 15

Italian floods receding after causing 15 deaths

From Our Correspondent

Rome, Oct 10

Floods which left at least 15 people dead and hundreds homeless, and caused about £30m damage in Northern Italy, were receding today. But continued rain was hindering relief work in some areas.

The River Po, was reported to be rising still; but fears that it would burst its banks and flood the rich farmlands of the north-east had abated.

Around the port of Genoa and in the Alpine Aosta Valley, many villages remained isolated by landslides which blocked roads since the floods began five days ago.

In Campolungo, one of the worst-hit areas near Genoa, there was a shortage of drinking water and sewers.

Employees of flood-ravaged factories were told today to stay away from work for several weeks as repairs got under way and local authorities set about mending broken water mains and sewers.

In Venice flood waters invaded St Mark's Square and other low-lying areas today in the first highwater of the season.

Officials said the Venetian Lagoon was 35in above normal level, causing water to lap into the square and forcing the city's taxi boats to change their normal routes: because they could not pass under some of the city's bridges, they were forced to go round.

France, Reuters and UPI.

OVERSEAS



Dr Owen with President Brezhnev (centre) and Mr Gromyko after yesterday's signing ceremony in Moscow.

Soviet police suppress activity by Jewish dissidents in Moscow

Moscow, Oct 10—The Soviet

authorities today put several Jewish activists in Moscow under house arrest again after letting them leave their homes over the weekend.

About a dozen activists were confined to their flats throughout last week and prevented from carrying out a planned protest against emigration restrictions during a session of the Supreme Soviet.

Today they again planned to protest to the Supreme Soviet, this time about the house arrests, but found that police guards were posted once more outside their apartments, the sources said.

"We know there are at least seven who cannot leave their homes," they added.

The action against the Jews last week prompted a complaint to the Belgrade security intelligence, the sources said.

The human rights campaigner, and two other leading dissidents, they said in a telegram that the house arrests were a

clear violation of elementary freedoms.

Dissident sources said in Moscow today that Mr Alexander Podrabinek, a dissident member of a group monitoring official abuses of psychiatric treatment, was arrested on the street today and taken away for questioning in an unmarked car.

Irma Kaplan, a woman walking with him, tried to get into the car with Mr Podrabinek, but she was pushed back.

Mr Podrabinek, aged 23, is the author of *Prisoners of Medicine*, a 265-page documentation of human rights abuses in Soviet mental hospitals. Much of his material came from a trip he made to the Soviet Union last year, visiting prisoners. The document was sent to Amnesty International in London last July.

Before it was sent, Mr Podrabinek was warned that he could face up to seven years in prison for the offence.

A Moscow ambulance driver and a Jew, he was jailed for 15 days last March, according to the sources, who fear that the

latest arrest could lead to stronger charges and a trial.

Jewish sources reported today that a week-old campaign of pressure against them is continuing. The said a police warrant on the homes of about 40 leading Jewish activists was still in force, with uniformed and plainclothes officers keeping them under virtual house arrest.

The government coincide with a month-long period of important events, including the adoption of the new constitution and the sixtieth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution, on November 7. Officials are apparently eager to avoid demonstrations and other disorderly activities.

One of the activists, Mr Alexander Tairlik, said visitors to the Jewish dissidents were also being stopped by the police.

"They won't say anything concrete, or even say how long this is going to last," Mr Tairlik said.—Reuters, UPI and AP.

Victoria power strike worsens

Melbourne, Oct 10—A

crippling power strike in Victoria worsened today when a third round of talks in arbitration commission.

The Victoria Government, which last week declared a state of emergency over the strike by thousands of mainland workers, has also announced tougher restrictions on demonstrators after the breakdown of vital machinery.

The only hope after today's talks was that Mr. Rob Hawke, Australia's main industrial trouble-shooter, will intervene in the dispute tomorrow.

Mr Hawke, President of the Australian Council of Trade Unions, has a reputation for solving strikes, but the dispute is regarded by industrial observers here as the toughest challenge of his career.

The strike has caused 500,000 employees in Victoria to be laid off.

AP.

'Thousands' of E German detainees

By Our Foreign Staff

Even though East Germany denies that there is political imprisonment, the country has several thousand political detainees, according to an Amnesty International report published yesterday.

A high proportion of these prisoners are serving sentences of from one to three years for trying to leave the country without permission. However, during 1976, about 1,300 men and women were expelled to West Germany against the will of scarce goods to East Germany.

No dissent from the official line, whether political, religious or cultural is tolerated.

Applications for permission to emigrate are unofficially reported to have reached between 100,000 and 200,000 in 1976. Most of these are turned down.

Tension in Spanish armed forces

From Our Correspondent

Madrid, Oct 10

Senior Spanish Prime Minister, held an unscheduled meeting here today with members of his Cabinet concerned with military, political and security affairs after right-wing extremists tried to force the funeral of an assassinated Government official into a political rally.

They were believed to have discussed the steps the Government should take in the face of continuing terrorist attacks and growing discontent among some members of the armed forces and police.

Outside the church in the Basque town of Guernica, where the funeral was held, the police tried to overturn the car of Senator Eduardo Navarro, the Deputy Secretary of the Interior, but were dispersed.

'Vital' message sent to Schleyer kidnappers

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, Oct 10

The West German Government today sent what it described as a vital message to the kidnappers of Dr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the president of the industry federation. It gave no clue to the content of the message, which was passed to Dr Denis Pajot, the Geneva lawyer who is acting as a go-between.

The Government is under strong pressure from several quarters to make the decision which it has so far managed to avoid in the five weeks since Dr Schleyer was captured: to give in to the kidnappers' demands and release 11 jailed terrorists in exchange for his life.

A handwritten letter from Dr Schleyer in which he pressed the Government urgently to come to a decision was sent by his captors to foreign newspapers last week. He said he

was convinced his kidnappers "will not go on like this much longer" and that they were quite capable of killing him.

The letter was accompanied by a photograph of Dr Schleyer, looking reasonably well, although thinner than when he was captured.

A proposal that all the traffic lights be turned to red the moment a terrorist attack is reported in a West German city, was approved by the interior ministers of the 11 Länder next Saturday.

The purpose would be to jam all the traffic in the area instantly so that it would be virtually impossible for the terrorists to get away.

One criticism likely to be raised is that the ensuing chaos would also hold up ambulances, fire engines and police cars. The police say that it would take many hours for them to check all the vehicles which would be held up in such a situation.

EEC critics fail to ruffle Britain

By Roger Berthoud

Yesterday's newspaper reports that Mr Callaghan's recent statement on policy towards the EEC had been strongly criticised at a private meeting of the Nine's foreign ministers in Belgium caused irritation but no great dismay in Whitehall.

Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, believes strongly that when such meetings are intended to be informal and confidential they should indeed be so. Having flown across to Belgium from London, he was understood to have been surprised by the reports. He felt the meeting was a good one, with no feeling of acrimony.

On a specific point said to have been raised by Mr Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister—that the entry of Greece, Spain and Portugal should strengthen, not weaken, the EEC's cohesion—he felt there had perhaps been a misunderstanding of a passage in Mr Callaghan's formulation (in a pre-party conference letter to Mr Ron Havard, the Labour Party's general secretary).

Ruling imminent on extraditing German lawyer

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Oct 10

The Paris Court of Appeal will decide on Wednesday whether to free provisionally Herr Klaus Croissant, the leader of the West German "Red Army" defence lawyer, who has been in a French prison since September 30 awaiting an extradition hearing that is now fixed for October 24.

Two hundred personalities have signed a petition demanding his immediate freedom, saying that the West German authorities were prosecuting Herr Croissant because he had the courage to defend political prisoners who were thought to be indefensible.

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Warning on Cambodia massacres

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, Oct 10

Mr Eigil Nansen, the Norwegian Government representative on the Nansen Medal award committee, said here today that the world will have to face "one of the most horrifying human massacres of post-war history."

He spoke at a ceremony in which the 1977 Nansen Medal was awarded to the Malaysian Red Crescent Society for its work on behalf of Indo-Chinese refugees.

Information "from a vast number of refugees, put together bit by bit" indicated that Cambodia intended to exterminate or drive out more than half of its population, he said.

Mr Nansen, the grandson of the Arctic explorer, said afterwards that he had felt it a "human obligation to speak out because a massacre of this magnitude in our time would be intolerable in the light of what happened to the Jews of Europe in the Second World War."

He pointed out that the Cambodian regime had criticized neighbouring countries for being too moderate in implementing revolutionary ideas.

In referring to the boat people, refugees leaving Vietnam in small craft, he said at the ceremony that it was a terrifying fact that captains in our merchant fleets are instructed to clap the telescope to their blind eye as they pass by.

This is not only an inhuman act, unbecoming of modern history of the sea, unparalleled even towards an enemy in a state of war," he added. It is plainly an unforgivable moral crime.

Howard Hughes drug sources inquiry

San Francisco, Oct 10—In-

vestigators plan to use a federal grand jury in Las Vegas to try to determine the sources of Howard Hughes's supply of drugs, which he might have obtained illegally, according to an official concerned with the case.

The subjects of the investigation, the sources said, are 10 to 15 men who were the closest of the millionaire's friends and several doctors who attended him.

The issue is whether the Federal Controlled Substances Act, which prohibits the sale of drugs without a prescription, was violated by Hughes or his associates.

Agents of the Drug Agency working out of Los Angeles began last June to check pharmaceutical records and physicians' prescription files to determine

whether Hughes's supplies of valium, amphetamine No. 4, and codeine had been obtained illegally.

The official, who asked not to be quoted by name, said that the investigation had reached the point where subpoenas were being considered to obtain further information.

Usually agents are able to obtain information in such cases by formally telling a pharmacist or physician what they want. The need for subpoenas indicates that former Hughes staff members have been refusing to answer questions, or that they did so under duress.

Hughes was indicted by four doctors, and one of them has refused to answer questions about the millionaire's use of drugs, contending that he would

be violating doctor-patient confidentiality if he did so. In fact, Hughes's relatives, a substantial source of drug, have become known since his death in April, 1976.

Mr Rick Harrison, Assistant Attorney General, directs the investigation, which is about Hughes's alleged use of drugs, a defendant in a part of the evidence, in determining his domicile. Information from these sources, from documents uncovered by the authorities, Hughes's apartment.

Accused in the case, a large amount of codeine, he was dissolved in water and injected into his veins.

New York Times News Service.

Where will you find America's top executives on Sunday, February 5?

International Economic Survey

ALL-NEW BUSINESS MAGAZINE

Regions: The world's top economies, the world's top industries, the world's top companies, the world's top products, the world's top services, the world's top countries, the world's top cities, the world's top regions, the world's top people, the world's top events, the world's top places, the world's top things, the world's top ideas, the world's top dreams, the world's top hopes, the world's top fears, the world's top loves, the world's top hates, the world's top joys, the world's top sorrows, the world's top triumphs, the world's top defeats, the world's top successes, the world's top failures, the world's top achievements, the world's top disappointments, the world's top pleasures, the world's top pains, the world's top joys, the world's top sorrows, the world's top triumphs, the world's top defeats, the world's top successes, the world's top failures, the world's top achievements, the world's top disappointments, the world's top pleasures, the world's top pains, the world's top 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OVERSEAS

Apartheid defeats hero cheered by South Africa

from Nicholas Ashford Johannesburg, Oct 10

Mr Kenia Tembo must be feeling somewhat bemused to be proclaimed a hero by tens of thousands of white and black South Africans. He found himself being treated as an outcast, being fallen foul of one of the country's petty apartheid regulations.

Mr Tembo is a black Rhodesian marathon runner. At the weekend he took part in a gruelling 17-mile race round the streets of Johannesburg with more than 1,000 other contestants of all races. He led throughout and finished an easy winner.

He received a tumultuous reception. He was cheered all the way by people of all races. After the race, Mr Tembo was personally congratulated by the mayor of Johannesburg and the director general of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, which had organised the race. Later in the evening he appeared on a nationwide television programme when he was presented with a gold medal for his victory. South Africa's racial barriers, it seemed, were at last beginning to crumble.

However, the next day Mr Tembo and two of his Rhodesian colleagues wanted to go to the top of Johannesburg's post office tower to view the city and they were refused entry because they were black.

Lord Carver expects amicable links with UN force general

By Our Foreign Staff

The interests of the United Nations and the British Government are unlikely to create difficulties in Rhodesia, Lord Carver, Britain's resident commissioner-designate indicated yesterday.

He was at Heathrow airport to meet Lieutenant General Prem Chand, the newly appointed United Nations Rhodesia representative, who was en route to New York from Bombay. They discussed the Rhodesia problem in the VIP lounge.

Lord Carver said: "We do not know what our programme will be. Mr Chand will have to see the Secretary General of the United Nations before we can say what our plans are."

"We have been friends for many years and have worked together before. No doubt we can count on this experience. I am confident that we will be in business. We will be working as a team. Having two different bosses doesn't make any difference — no difficulties arise."

General Chand felt unable to make forecasts for the press until he had seen Dr Waldheim, the Secretary General.

Our Salisbury Correspondent writes: The Rhodesian Government, according to an official source, is confident that Lord Carver and General Chand will visit Rhodesia in response to Mr Smith's invitation two weeks ago.

The source said that although

the Smith Government had not received the "courtesy" of an acknowledgement to this invitation, from information received from London it felt confident the visit would take place shortly.

Gaborone: A Briton and three South Africans are being held by police here after being taken off a train to Rhodesia last Saturday. Mr Philip Sienkiewicz, permanent secretary to President Sir Seretse Khama, said the Botsswana police were investigating the possibility that the four were on their way from South Africa to join the Selous Scouts, Rhodesia's elite anti-guerrilla force. The Briton was named as Mr Edwin Fader, from Scotland. —Enter.

Charles Borge writes from Paris: Lord Alport, the former High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from 1961 to 1963, today emphasised the hopelessness of reaching a genuine settlement with the Smith regime.

"I shall never forgive Ian Smith for what he has done to Rhodesia", he told the British Conservative Association, in France. Dr Owen was right to be optimistic, however.

The vast majority of Africans did not want to be overrun by the guerrillas but they wanted to get rid of the Smith regime. Mr Smith wanted to keep power for a minority that kept a majority backward, where everywhere else in that part of the world efforts had been made to promote its development.

Zambian woman is London envoy

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

It must be rather pleasing, surely, if you are serious about politics and bright and attractive into the bargain, to find yourself in charge of an important diplomatic post like London at the age of 33.

But Miss Lombe Phyllis Chibesakunda, who presents her credentials as the new Zambian High Commissioner today, is neither overbearing nor falsely modest about her success.

"The appointment", she says firmly, "was made on merit."

She had been Zambian Ambassador in Tokyo before coming here, and before that had served as Solicitor-General in the Ministry of Legal Affairs. She is still an MP in Lusaka, having contested the election against eight other candidates, all men, in 1973, and she intends to retain her seat while in London.

Her office, near Oxford Circus, is sparsely furnished, and without any undecorated touch, though her African costume is stunning.

"There's plenty to do here: a lot of consular and protocol work. Delegations from Zambia are coming through all the time." She adds: "British people who have been well exposed to Africa know a lot about our country."

In fact, Miss Chibesakunda cannot get away from her work, even at her residence.

"If you have an establishment, it's very difficult to get into the kitchen and move the staff out. Most of the time, anyway, there are guests. Maybe, as time goes on, I will be able to cook, but I doubt it."

Her interests are "reading literature and discovering new areas", neither of which she has had much time for yet. She would like to see Scotland, Wales, and she adds vaguely, as if they were stations up



Miss Lombe Chibesakunda: An appointment made on merit.

country. "Blackpool, Liverpool". She knows London well from her days at Gray's Inn, where she was called to the bar.

Earliest as the High Commissioner's answers are she has a way of smiling at more difficult questions, such as the likely success of the British plan to reach a settlement in Rhodesia. "We appreciate the attempt

being made", she says, "and we hope the goods will be delivered."

But on the important issue of halting oil supplies to Rhodesia, she makes it plain that the West has failed. This is why Zambia is making its own approach in serving with the international oil companies. "It's not all that difficult, if there's a will."

large quantity of arms and ammunition was said to have been captured by the Somalis. The radio also said that 300 Ethiopians, most of them lightly equipped militia, were killed in a battle at the village of Kadan-Aday, near the ancient walled city of Harar to the south-east of Dire Dawa. Two American-supplied Ethiopian FSA fighter aircraft were shot down during the battle.

It is the first time that fighting has been reported so close to the remains of Ethiopian strongholds north of the Ogaden region.

Israel adds demand on river to UN plan

New York, Oct. 10.—Mr Moshe Dayan, the Israeli Foreign Minister, today set out a four-point plan for a Middle East peace treaty that called for continued Israeli control of the West Bank of the Jordan river and security of the Jordan's sources, which are in Lebanon and Syria.

His other two points, outlined at a half-hour news conference, were: "ensured security for Israel and freedom of navigation in Middle East waterways, which include the Suez Canal and the mouth of the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba."

Meanwhile, a United Nations report disclosed that Mr Chaim Herzog, the Israeli permanent representative, had told Dr Waldheim, the secretary general, that Israel had to limit reentry of Arabs displaced by its 1967 occupation of Arab territories because "certain Arab governments were trying to infiltrate Arab terrorists and explosives" across ceasefire lines.

The demand for security of water sources appeared to be new Mr Dayan was referring to the headwaters of the Jordan located in mountains in Lebanon and Syria, some of them in Israeli-occupied Syrian territory.

Going beyond the four points, Mr Dayan also said that in the negotiations Israel would seek compensation—but not the right of return—for Jewish refugees from Arab countries.—A.P.

Syria threatens boycott if PLO is not represented

Beirut, Oct. 10.—Syria will boycott the Geneva Middle East peace talks if the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is not represented, Mr Abdulla Khaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, said in an interview published today by the Qatar newspaper Al Arab.

Syria absolutely refuses to attend the Geneva peace conference if the PLO is excluded from it," he told the newspaper. Excerpts from the interview were carried by the Qatar news agency, monitored in Beirut.

Mr Khaddam said that President Carter and Mr Vance, the American Secretary of State, had been informed of the Syrian stand. "Syria refuses to accept any attempt to divide the Arab

cause", he added, and "totally supports restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people."

Israel, however, has categorically rejected any talks with known members of the PLO.

Syria has opposed a United States-Israeli working paper on Geneva procedure that envisages a unified Arab delegation for a ceremonial opening which would be broken down into "geographical groups" for actual negotiations. Under this plan, say Palestinian delegates would be lumped into a Jordanian delegation.

According to the leftist Beirut daily As Safir, Syria opposes the "geographical groups" because it fears this might lead to Egypt's concluding a third Sinai accord with Israel.—UPI.

Radio editors stick to their own words

Jerusalem, Oct. 10.—News editors of the state-owned Israel Radio today rejected a Foreign Ministry request to stop using terms such as "occupied Arab territory", and to refer to Jewish settlements in these areas as legal.

The duty editor at the radio's news room here said that he and his colleagues would return the request to the management with a letter saying "we are not an information centre of the Government." —Reuters.

Moroccan opposition leader is new Foreign Minister

Rabat, Oct. 10.—A new Moroccan Government, headed by King Hassan here, today has a majority of independents, but includes eight members of the ruling Istiqlal Party which has been in position since January, 1963.

The new formation is headed by Mr Ahmed Osman, the outgoing Prime Minister, who is the King's brother-in-law. Mr Mohammed Boussouf, Secretary-General of the Istiqlal Party, is the new Foreign Minister. The previous administration is dismissed by the King last week after five years in office.

Government members are: Prime Minister: Ahmed Osman. Foreign Affairs: Cooperation: Mohammed Boussouf (Istiqlal). Posts and Telecommunications: Aboul Abdane (Mouvement populaire). Internal Affairs: Mohammed al-Shini.

Interior: Muhammad Benhima. Justice: Alad Bouabid. Equipment: Muhammad Douid (Istiqlal). Finance: Abdelatif Ghilassi. Agriculture: Mustapha Fari. Information: Larbi Khattabi. Labour: Muhammad Boussouf. Administrative Affairs: Muhammad Bouchakel. Minister for Relations with Parliament: Haddou Chiguer. Education: Azedine Irati (Istiqlal). Youth and Sport: Abdelhadi Kadiri (Istiqlal). Urban Affairs and Housing: Abbas Faasi (Istiqlal). Transport: Muhammad Nasser (NP). Trade and Industry: Kamel Reghaya. Public Health: Rahal Rabali (NP). Mines and Energy: Moussa Saadi. Tourism: Mousouri (NP). Handicrafts and Social Affairs: Abdallah Gharrif. Agriculture: Francis Presse.

Nigerian leader leaves for visit to America

Lagos, Oct. 10.—Lieutenant-General Olusegun Obasanjo, Nigeria's military ruler, left here today for the United States on a five-day official visit.

The announcement of the American visit has met with severe criticism from student bodies and the press. But today, the Nigerian newspaper, The Daily Sketch, waived its objections and described the impending meeting between General Obasanjo and President Carter as "a meeting of two equals."

Nigeria radio said the trip marked a turning point in American politics in Africa.

Relations between Nigeria and America hit an all-time low during the Nigerian civil war, and remained at that level during the Angolan civil war.—Agence France-Presse.

Somalis claim victories near Dire Dawa stronghold

Nairobi, Oct. 10.—Insurgents supported by Somalia said today that they are close to the outskirts of Dire Dawa, the largest Ethiopian city north of the disputed Ogaden territory.

Mogadishu radio monitored in Nairobi said that 800 Ethiopian soldiers were killed in fierce fighting last week near Dire Dawa, an industrial centre and strategic railroad.

The radio quoted the insurgents' newspaper Danab (Lightning), as saying that 500 Ethiopian troops were killed at the town of Hamareysa, just three miles from Dire Dawa. A

large quantity of arms and ammunition was said to have been captured by the Somalis. The radio also said that 300 Ethiopians, most of them lightly equipped militia, were killed in a battle at the village of Kadan-Aday, near the ancient walled city of Harar to the south-east of Dire Dawa. Two American-supplied Ethiopian FSA fighter aircraft were shot down during the battle.

It is the first time that fighting has been reported so close to the remains of Ethiopian strongholds north of the Ogaden region.

Diplomatic sources in Addis Ababa said that they, too, had reports of fighting and of heavy casualties among Government forces late last week, after a month's lull in the war for eastern Ethiopia.

Addis Ababa radio made no mention of the fighting around Dire Dawa. It reported that 90 Somali troops and their commander had been killed recently in a search and destroy mission in southern Sidamo.

In the past two weeks, the Somalis have reported that the insurgents were fighting round Harar, headquarters of the

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YES, BUT THEY CAN COST YOU A FORTUNE... STILL IT'S AN IDEA, GIVE KIENZLE A BUZZ, WILL YOU?

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I'M SORRY SIR, BUT WE ARE JUST NOT COPING WITH THE INCREASED VOLUME OF BUSINESS. I DESPERATELY NEED MORE STAFF.

NONSENSE MAN, YOU HAVE FAR TOO MANY PEOPLE ALREADY. COME UP WITH THE ANSWER OR YOU'RE FIRED!

IT'S A NIGHTMARE. THE OLD BOY IS RIGHT. IT'S ALL MY FAULT.

YOU MUSTN'T BLAME YOURSELF. SURELY IT IS JUST THAT THE WORK IS GROWING AND WE JUST CAN'T KEEP UP?

COST? VERY REASONABLE INDEED—UNDER £10,000 TO BUY OUTRIGHT OR AT £55 A WEEK ON RENTAL—IT WILL COST YOU LESS THAN A CLERK.

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OVERSEAS

Russia attempts to turn Belgrade talks into disarmament meeting

From Richard Davy and Desha Trevisan
Belgrade, Oct 10

The Russians seem to have decided to try to turn the 35-nation conference here into a disarmament conference, although the Helsinki Agreement which is under review contained only brief references to disarmament.

When the conference went into closed session today after a week of public speeches, Mr Yuli Vorontsov, the head of the Soviet delegation, talked for about 45 minutes on almost nothing but disarmament. Other delegates talked about human rights.

One Western delegate commented that it was like two streams going in different directions.

Mr Vorontsov could not avoid human rights altogether: so he asked how it was possible to speak about the rights of man while leaving unmentioned the effects of modern weapons. "The primordial right, the right to life," he said, and went on to restate well-known Soviet proposals such as refraining from being the first to use nuclear weapons and from expanding military power.

He also reproached the West for not taking up Soviet proposals at the Vienna talks on troop reductions in Europe. He spoke at length of the need for détente and for good bilateral relations.

The reaction of Western delegates was that this was not the proper forum for disarmament talks, although Mr Richard Parsons, the head of the British delegation, said that the talks here might improve the atmosphere for arms negotiations. Others proposed improvements on measures in the Helsinki Agreement intended to promote military confidence, such as notification of manoeuvres.

The French rejected the Soviet proposals on nuclear weapons, and so did the Dutch.

The French spoke strongly about human rights and complained that in some countries, people who drew attention to the rights of man were arrested or subjected to other penalties. The Dutch said that their concern for human rights was deeply rooted in their history.

Mr Parsons spoke of lack of progress in implementing the Helsinki Agreement. He rejected Soviet proposals for military alliances.

He insisted that abuses of human rights were legitimate subjects of international discussion. Britain was ready to listen, and to reply to any concerns made on its own performance.

Britain was concerned with the practical application and actual exercise of human rights, such as freedom to marry, travel, worship, and express opinions without risk of persecution.

African criticism: Mr Amadou M'bow, of Senegal, chairman of the Unesco group, today launched a barely veiled attack on the United States, implying that it tried to put pressure on Unesco and impose its views on it.

Mr M'bow was reporting to the Belgrade conference on Unesco's contribution to progress made in security and cooperation in Europe since the 1975 Helsinki Conference. He said it was intolerable for a member nation to exert pressure on an international organization.

The Americans suspended contributions to Unesco after its 1974 general conference suspended Israel's membership. The only country so far to take such a step, America, thus deprived the organization of about one-fourth of its revenue and Unesco was kept afloat only by interest-free loans from 11 member states, mostly oil producers.

Agence France-Press.

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Agence France-Press.

Survey discloses insensitivity to French Canadian grievances

Most Quebecers seem opposed to secession

By Roy Lewis

Could Canada really break up in the next three or four years? Disbelief wrestles with foreboding throughout Canada after a year of Parti Québécois (PQ) government in Quebec.

But facts as opposed to assertions have been few. Indeed, the only fact has been that the separatists won power overwhelmingly last November on a mandate that specifically did not include secession.

Public opinion pollsters have been trying to fill the gaps in our knowledge about feeling in Quebec and Canada generally. At the end of September a most comprehensive survey, going into the reasons for the level of opinion on secession and its alternatives in all provinces, was published by the Souham Newspapers group. It had been conducted by Goldfarb Consultants, who interviewed nearly 2,000 persons, including 500 in Quebec.

The salient findings were that in Quebec a big majority still opposes separatism, even among French speakers (68 to 28 per cent). Even more surprising, a majority (56 to 43 per cent) of French-speaking Quebecers disapproved of the language laws which make French the only official language, compels all children, except those with parents educated in English in Quebec, to attend French schools, and requires the working language of private business to become French stage by stage.

Mr Lévesque found this



Mr Lévesque: Referendum finding 'extraordinarily encouraging'.

It so happens that an almost simultaneous poll taken by the Centre de Recherche sur l'Opinion Publique (CROP) in Quebec confirmed the Goldfarb findings. But when CROP asked whether the Quebec Government should have a mandate to negotiate for a "sovereignty-association" relationship between Quebec and Canada/United States, the vote was 50 per cent in favour of the "don't know" response. CROP concluded that Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier, could win a referendum immediately for that more limited mandate by 51 per cent.

Mr Lévesque found this

finding "extraordinarily encouraging". The basis of the surveys was different: Goldfarb's was based on individual interviews lasting 1½ hours; CROP's interviews were by telephone only.

The broad picture offered by the detailed Goldfarb survey is of a Canada opposed to the separation of Quebec, and prepared to make constitutional changes to prevent it, particularly in reducing federal powers and extending French language facilities.

But Goldfarb found an ominous ignorance and insensitivity in English Canada to the feelings and deep-seated grievances of French Canada. The poll also showed that the demand in French Canada for full independence was strongest in the young, educated and bilingual part of the population.

A brief summary of the Goldfarb findings which will probably be issued later in book form, is reproduced here with permission of Souham Newspapers. The balance in the percentages is represented by "don't know" and those with no opinion. The Quebec figures are for French and English speakers combined. About 15 per cent of the Quebec population is "English".

Voting now, would you favour or oppose separation?

	All Canada	Quebec
Favour	14	25
Oppose	84	71

Should Quebec alone decide, or should all provinces decide?

	Quebec	All
Quebec	36	68
All	63	31

Do you support the French language Bill?

	Support	Oppose
Support	16	39
Oppose	81	61

Would Canada be better off without Quebec?

	Better off	Worse off
Better off	13	8
Worse off	63	65

Would Quebec be better off outside Canada?

	Better off	Worse off
Better off	9	24
Worse off	77	58

Should Quebec be allowed to separate if it so votes?

	Be allowed	Be prevented
Be allowed	59	54
Be prevented	38	42

Would you support military action to prevent/separate?

	Support force	Oppose force
Support force	33	36
Oppose force	63	63

Is anti-Quebec feeling growing in English Canada?

	Yes	No
Yes	68	54
No	30	44

61 killed in express train crash

Delhi, Oct 10.—A passenger train struck a stationary goods train in northern India early today, killing at least 61 people, badly injuring 91 and inflicting minor injuries on another 70, railway officials said.

Most of the passengers were asleep when the express crashed into the rear of the goods train at Nalut station near Allahabad. No one in the first passenger coach behind the engine appeared to have survived, according to a news agency report from the scene.

The driver of the passenger train, which was heading for Delhi 400 miles away, was among the dead. Army and railway personnel and civilians helped in rescue operations.

Railway officials said the accident was one of the worst in the history of Indian railways.—Reuters and Agence France-Press.

11 Air Force officers, 10 soldiers and the 16-year-old son of an Air Force officer were killed.

Unconfirmed reports said more than 230 people died in fighting in and around the airport before the rebels fled the revolt. More than 80 rebels were said to have been arrested.

A government source today said the tribunals, which have already started work, would try those involved in a military or Bagra cantonment in northern Bangladesh, on September 30. Each tribunal will have five members, drawn from different ranks of the armed forces.—Reuters.

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America's history being rewritten on TV by confusing fact-fiction serials

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 10

A new plague has come upon America, emanating from those television sets which some people, anyway, consider to be the source of all evil. This is the "docu-drama" or what one of the more famous practitioners, Mr Alex Haley, called "faction"—part fact, part fiction.

Mr Haley is a black American and wrote Roots, the purported history of his family, traced back to an eighteenth century ancestor in the Gambia, kidnapped by slavers.

The most recent example of a "docu-drama" and the worst so far, was called The Trial of Lee Harvey Oswald, an examination of John Kennedy's assassination wrapped round the fictional device of suggesting that Oswald survived and was put on trial in a faraway land.

They are a plague because they start with a basis of fact, like ordinary television documentaries, and then weave fiction into the narrative without disclosing to innocent viewers that the rest of it is swayed by the immensely successful and

therefore profitable and we can expect lots more before the fashion changes.

In the good old days, people believed things they read. This sweet faith in the invariable veracity of books and newspapers survives here and there, but has been more generally superseded by the belief, more or less admitted, that the television camera never lies.

If a television network offers the theory that President Kennedy was murdered by the CIA at the instigation of Lyndon Johnson, then a great many people will have a nagging feeling that something of the sort probably did happen.

If another network puts out every evening for a week a serial called Washington Behind Closed Doors, based on the Watergate affair, then huge numbers of people will believe that this is what really happened.

True, in the latter "docu-drama", all the names are changed, and the producers can therefore claim that it is all make-believe. But so much of the series was true, based on public statements, Watergate tapes or remembered events, that the rest of it is swallowed in the same easy credulity.

The importance of its role was underlined by the choice of Chairman Hua and Mr Wang Tung-shing, the party first vice-president.

In view of their heavy political responsibilities, observers believe the actual director will be Mr Hua Yao-pang, who was named vice-president of the party last year.

Mr Hua, like Mr Teng Hsiang-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, and a number of other political veterans, was dismissed in

1967 as a "follower of Liu Shao-chi".

Vienna: Albania today launched a new attack on China's policy towards the Third World. An article in the Communist Party monthly Pruga a Partise, said the "theory of the Third World which encourages and supports one imperialist force in the struggle against another is dangerous and apt to produce catastrophic results".—Reuters.

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There was insufficient valuation for the head of loss opportunity of marriage. The fact was that the accident destroyed her earning capacity and also effectively her chances of marriage. In reality Miss Moriarty's chances of finding a man to support her had gone.

Why should the defendants then be relieved by some sleight of hand from compensating her for what was her real loss? It was only in the case of a young woman that the problem arose. The support of a husband had gone, but how was it to be valued? Why should it not be valued in the same way as the loss of a husband?

His Lordship proposed to put back the £7,500 into the general damages and it seemed to him that if the £27,500 was the correct measure of damages for a man, then Miss Moriarty's loss of amenity so far as it was her loss of financial support from a husband should be valued at £7,500, giving £35,000 for general damages.

There were further heads of damages, including nursing care and attention (£15,000), alteration of a bungalow (£8,000), and various other items. The total damages awarded would be £91,886, reduced by 12½ per cent, but with interest on the special damages, making a final total of £81,400.

China decides to reopen 'party schools'

Peking, Oct 10.—The Chinese party central committee has decided to reopen "party schools", suspended since the Cultural Revolution, to help people reach a "correct understanding" of Mao Tse-tung's thoughts, the New China news agency said today. It also announced the compilation of a history of the Chinese Communist Party.

The central committee school was officially reopened yesterday in the presence of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The importance of its role was underlined by the choice of Chairman Hua and Mr Wang Tung-shing, the party first vice-president.

In view of their heavy political responsibilities, observers believe the actual director will be Mr Hua Yao-pang, who was named vice-president of the party last year.

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Law Report October 10 1977

Notice without new rent valid

Dean and Chapter of Chichester Cathedral v. Leonard Ltd
[Judgments delivered October 7]

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Russell of Killoway and Lord Justice Eveleigh.

The Court of Appeal, following recent decisions of the House of Lords that the time provision in a lease is not a condition, held that a stipulation in such a clause that the notice to vary the rent of business premises should "state the suggested new rent" was also not of the essence and that a notice by landlords which omitted to state such figure was valid.

Their Lordships allowed an appeal by landlords, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of Chichester, from Mr Justice Graham, who in June, 1976, had dismissed their claim against tenants of business premises in Chichester, asking for a declaration that the omission of a statement of suggested rent from a notice dated September 17, 1975, did not invalidate the notice for the purpose of a variation clause in a lease.

Mr John Mills, QC, and Mr Paul Butcher, QC, for the landlords; Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC, and Mr Joseph Harper for the tenants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the 21-year lease dated from Christmas of 1954, and provided that the yearly rent was £1,500, subject to variation as hereinafter provided. The variation clause—the rent review clause—provided that after the expiration of the fourteenth year of the term the landlords should have power to vary the rent and the tenant to apply for a reduction of rent.

Upon either party's application the rent was to be fixed by an agreed arbitrator or, failing agreement, by the president of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Fourteen years later the market rent for the premises had increased enormously: a figure of £9,000 had been mentioned. The landlords' advisers sought to operate the variation clause. The question was

whether a letter which they wrote well before the three months stated in the variation clause on September 17, 1975, was sufficient for the purpose.

The letter said: "I see from the lease that the rent is due to be reviewed after the expiration of the 14th year of the term, and for arbitration if a new rent cannot be agreed. I shall be grateful if you will accept this letter as formal notice of the landlord's desire to review the rent and confirm to me that it is so accepted in accordance with the lease."

The tenants said nothing until after the three months had gone. Then, on January 2, 1976, by which time Great Universal Stores Ltd had taken over the tenants' interest, they wrote saying that the notice was valid. Mr Justice Graham, who in June, 1976, had dismissed their claim against tenants of business premises in Chichester, asking for a declaration that the omission of a statement of suggested rent from a notice dated September 17, 1975, did not invalidate the notice for the purpose of a variation clause in a lease.

Mr John Mills, QC, and Mr Paul Butcher, QC, for the landlords; Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC, and Mr Joseph Harper for the tenants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the 21-year lease dated from Christmas of 1954, and provided that the yearly rent was £1,500, subject to variation as hereinafter provided. The variation clause—the rent review clause—provided that after the expiration of the fourteenth year of the term the landlords should have power to vary the rent and the tenant to apply for a reduction of rent.

Upon either party's application the rent was to be fixed by an agreed arbitrator or, failing agreement, by the president of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

Fourteen years later the market rent for the premises had increased enormously: a figure of £9,000 had been mentioned. The landlords' advisers sought to operate the variation clause. The question was

whether a letter which they wrote well before the three months stated in the variation clause on September 17, 1975, was sufficient for the purpose.

The letter said: "I see from the lease that the rent is due to be reviewed after the expiration of the 14th year of the term, and for arbitration if a new rent cannot be agreed. I shall be grateful if you will accept this letter as formal notice of the landlord's desire to review the rent and confirm to me that it is so accepted in accordance with the lease."

The tenants said nothing until after the three months had gone. Then, on January 2, 1976, by which time Great Universal Stores Ltd had taken over the tenants' interest, they wrote saying that the notice was valid. Mr Justice Graham, who in June, 1976, had dismissed their claim against tenants of business premises in Chichester, asking for a declaration that the omission of a statement of suggested rent from a notice dated September 17, 1975, did not invalidate the notice for the purpose of a variation clause in a lease.

Mr John Mills, QC, and Mr Paul Butcher, QC, for the landlords; Mr Gerald Godfrey, QC, and Mr Joseph

North-West Office : Henry Bowring,
 Walsgrave, Kirby Lonsdale, Cambridg.
 Tel. Barton 537.
 West Midlands Office : Michael Thompson,
 Stanley Hall, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.
 Tel. Bridgnorth 61831.
 West Country Office : Richard de Peck,
 Monmouth Lodge, Yarnston, Templecombe, Somerset.
 Tel. (06637) 518.
 Irish Office : Desmond Fitz-Gerald,
 The Knight of Glin, Glin Castle, Glin, Co. Limerick.
 Tel. Glin 44.
 49 Pembroke Road, Dublin 2.
 Tel. Dublin 683281.

THE ARTS

Courbet's sombre form of realism

Paul Overy

The great exhibition of the work of Gustave Courbet which is now at the Grand Palais in Paris and which was opened at the Royal Academy in London in the New Year, celebrates the centenary of the painter's death on December 31, 1877. It comes at a time when the publication of Courbet's crucial role in nineteenth-century painting and his importance to the current debate on the relationship between art, politics and society and the problem of Realism in Britain is largely due to the publication of a number of important books on Courbet in the early seventies, notably T. Clark's two volumes *The Abstract Bourgeois: Socialism and Politics* (1973) and *Image and Image of the People: Gustave Courbet and the 1848 Revolution*, and Jack Lindsay's critical biography *Gustave Courbet, His Life and Art*.

The exhibition will, unfortunately, come to London minus the two largest and most important paintings, *Burial at Ornans* and *The Studio*, which are both from the Louvre. Those who wish to see these great works in the context of the rest of Courbet's oeuvre will have to visit Paris before January 2. I intend to devote most of this article to those two extraordinary paintings. (I hope to write again on Courbet when the exhibition opens in London.)

The exhibition begins and ends with portraits of the painter's father Régis Courbet, who outlived his son by five years. Courbet's family background was somewhere between the well-off peasantry and the bourgeoisie. This gave him a particular insight into the great changes which were taking place in the French countryside in the middle of the nineteenth century and was one of the factors responsible for both the strength and the ambiguity of works like *Burial at Ornans*.

Régis Courbet appears in many of his son's key paintings. He pecked him as a peasant, a peasant in a tall hat and blue coat, returning home from a day's work on a horse-drawn plow. He is seen in *Peasants of Flagey*, *Returning from the Fair* (the latter is a reproduction of the original) and *A bourgeois in Burial* at Ornans.

In 1849 Courbet had been represented with a medal by Louis Napoleon, then Prince-President of the Second Republic, the coup d'état in 1851. Emperor, Courbet returned to Ornans in the flush of success. He remained there for some time, painting three crucial works. The return from the fair, the burial at Ornans and *The Stone-breakers* (which was destroyed in 1945).

[illegible]

A fusion of painting and music

Ceri Richards

Campbell & Franks
Barry Fantoni

When Ceri Richards died in 1971, Britain lost one of her most gifted and versatile artists. Perhaps it was his Celtic blood that made his work so passionate and lyrical. Richards was a prolific print-maker, and a selection of his finest, most fluent monotypes and lithographs are on view at Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish Street, London, W1, until October 21.

Peter Katin
Wigmore Hall

Max Harrison

From its first bar Chopin's *Polonaise* No. 44 established itself as a work of such power and immediacy that it must be heard to play at full strength at the start of a programme. Certainly the first page or two of Peter Katin's Saturday night performance were of low force. Indeed, the central *Andante* section did not produce quite the contrast it is thought to have caused more remote and insubstantial as it seemed to throw into greater relief the

Plowright and Blakely in Filippo play

Joan Plowright and Colin Blakely star in *Filumena*, a play by Eduardo de Filippo, which will open at the Lyric Theatre on November 2. The production is directed by Franco Zeffirelli. Also starring

Some of the notices on this page

read what he wished. It later became an emblem of socialism (scattering the seeds of revolution) and was used as logo by a bank (peasants' shift). Courbet's painting offered no such easily appropriateable image to either the Left or the Right.

Max Buchon, writer and revolutionary, Courber's friend from childhood, interpreted the *Burial in the Advertisement* when he wrote for the London exhibition as showing the gravedigger as heroic avenger in a dance of death, a "counter-weight" to the "scooter-breakers depicted in the degradation. Jack Lindsay suggests that "Buchon, well read in dissident literature, may refer

have known the Communist Manifesto and its mesophor of the proletariat as the gravedigger of the bourgeoisie; if he would have cited it to Courbier. Perhaps, but the more complex and subtle interpretation of Timothy Clark, which draws attention to the ambiguities present in the picture as Courbier's own attitudes, more convincing.

It was in these works painted in Ormans that Courbier divested his style of the last remnants of Romanticism and perfected his more formal Realism. He learned a good deal from popular art, for instance, in the way in which

mourners in the *Burial* was lined up with little attempt to create depth, each figure seeming to have an equal importance. The local populace of Orans responded to the painting because they recognized themselves. Few accept perhaps the gravedigger had been flattered. But when the picture had been shown to them in 1849 no one seems to have objected. When Courbet returned to Orans in the autumn of 1851 he found that their attitudes had changed after reading the reports in the newspapers of the reception he had had in the city. In *Peasants* he pointed out, not without reason, "As Courbet knows very well to embellish himself in his

painting

Monotypes are the most primitive form of printmaking, yet few manage to master this technique which demands both an assured style and a positive mental image. There is no room to correct a wrong line.

His set of monotypes on the Sabine Tense, drawn in 1942, shows Ceri Richards at a peak of creativity and fully displaying his fluid linear confidence. Another clue to his great creative inspiration was his profound love of music. It was the intensity of this love that helped him create a visual lan-

The Impromptu Op 36 was neatly played, not particularly spontaneous, but the Sonata Op 58 was far more impressive. This latter is a dangerous work even for experienced recitalists for its wealth of thematic ideas is almost, though never quite excessive and it can seem rambling. Mr Katrin's reading never did that, being firmly structured throughout. At the same time he made it clear how closely packed with incident the outer movements are; this is largely a matter of Chopin's maintaining his inspiration as he moves from the first to the second, faced with the enthralling spectacle of continuous creation.

in *Filumena* is Patricia Hayes and the rest of the cast are Trevor Eve, David Graham, Christopher Guard, Jane Guinnett, Larry Lamb, Sharon Mugham, Larry Noble and Linda Polan. The play is adapted from the Italian by Keith Waterhouse and William Hall, designed by Raymond

ge are reprinted from yester

After the coup d'état in December, 1851, when Napoleon III seized power, Courbet trod carefully. His two revolutionary friends Buchon and Proudhon (who also came from the same region as Courbet) were not so cautious.

bet) were imprisoned. Nearly 20 years later Courbet claimed that there was a warrant out for his own arrest, but there is no evidence for this, any more than there is for his claim made during the Commune that he had opened a socialist club in 1848. After the coup d'etat, Courbet appears to have been cautious about embarking on subjects which might be interpreted politically. It may explain why he never finished *The Departure of the Fire-bri-*

came *Kissing to a Fire*. In the catalogue notes to the painting "Kiss to a Fire," the artist makes an elaborate analysis of what may have been the revolutionary implications of the picture. She describes it as "one of the most powerful works of Courbet and one of the masterpieces of painting of the nineteenth century". But the picture seems to me a failure. Larger in area than the *Burial and The Studio*, it is overblown and blemished, too closely based on Rembrandt's *The Night Watch*. To celebrate the calling of the fire brigade, Courbet turned in a truly pompier painting.

The *Studio* was named in

Ornans in the autumn of 1854. He described it in a letter as "the moral and physical history of my studio". In the centre, Courbet paints as Ornans landscape. Behind his chair stands a nude model, modest but not entirely successfully clutching a drape to her bosom, watching him paint. On the right are grouped Courbet's friends and associates: among them Baudelaire (who insisted that his mistress, the octoroon Jeanne Duval, should be painted out), Buchon, Froudon, the writer and poet, and others. On the left are, in Courbet's words, "the others, whose lives are without significance: the common people, the destitute, the poor, the wealthy, the

d music

guage which fused the apparently irreconcilable languages of painting and music throughout his life. Ceri Richards explored ways to capture the transience of sound, and in 1967 he produced a series of lithographs on musical subjects which are masterpieces of illustration. The two prints from this period in this exhibition, both based on compositions by Debussy ("Clair de lune" and "Jardin sous la pluie"), are not of the first rank but nevertheless reveal the sense of the powerful beauty which characterizes this series.

again made a rather slow start with the Barcarolle Op 60, yet this soon took a poetic turn, its colours darkly romantic. Better than was expected of a piano which prompted the finest piano playing I have heard from Mr Katin for some while.

Like the Barcarolle, it did not receive an interpretation of marked originality offering startling new insights, but it had peace, real dramatic tension, and was satisfying. Other pieces included the Nocturne Op 27 No 2, which did not quite achieve the requisite feathery lightness, two Waltzes Op 64, and a Scherzo Op 64, the last of which it was refreshing to hear the famous left-hand octave passage for once not played too

Geerani with Lighting by Joe Davis. There will be one preview on November 1.

Before its London opening *Fukunaga* is on a short tour and is at the Theatre Royal, Norwich until Saturday. It will then move to the Theatre Royal, Brighton, on October 17 and to the Theatre Royal, Bath, on October 24.

ay's later editions.

exploited, the exploiters: those who thrive on dearth." The schema reminds one of Ford Madox Brown's *Work with its* manual workers on one side and brain-workers on the other. (It was begun shortly before *The Studio*, but seems unlikely that Court

could have known about his
On the left Courbet has
painted a Jew, a curé, a 9
year-old Republican of 1793,
labourer and his wife, an u
dertaker's assistant, a hume
an Irishwoman suckling a bob
Courbet subtitled the painting
A True Allegory Summarising
A Period of Seven Years in m
Life as an Artist

This picture has inspired
whole library of explanatory
writing on it, and Hélène Tu
saint offers a new interpre

tion" which is printed as special support as the basis of the "philosophy" and the symbolism of Freemasonry in the painting and interpret its hidden political meaning, showing Napoleon III as the master of Europe. She sees the emperor as the "king of the lion" one of his two lions; a portrait; of the Emperor. Courbet himself described the figure without comment as *le chasseur*. Mde. Tousseau describes him as *le brasseur* and concludes: "I told me that he wears the police cap which is the uniform of the French *gamekeeper* to this day. A significant difference surely?"

There are many other marvelous works here which

can do. He more than makes up for the portraits of *Meeting Benjamin Constant*"), where the painter as his patron Bruyas ironically confronts each other on sunny walk; the stylized sunburst in the background. *Camille* the portrait of Froudon with his children, the extraordinary painting of two Lesbians *Women Asleep*, and the *National Gallery's* beautiful *Portrait of the Banker Scinca*. There are the great landscapes of the 1860s and the astonishing paintings on stage, whose piques and terror are so much more than just a sympathy with animals. These paintings must surely bear upon the question raised by *The Studious* and *The Poet* – "the keeper or the powder?"

The exhibition continues at Paris until January 2.

Oliver! back for more
The new production of Lionel
Barry's musical *Oliver!*, the first
professional revival since 1967,
will open on December 21, at
the Albery Theatre.



This 16th century icon of a saint, possibly a martyr, is made of silk and is heavily damaged. The figure is dark and indistinct, with a halo and a cross visible in the background.

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allowed him to accommodate Bruno-Leonardo Gelber in the Piano Concerto No 1 in D minor where the latter tapped at the rhythms more dramatically and most expressively. Between them they came near to demolishing the major barrier of the work's opening.

Tamas Veszmas,
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Thomas Walker
This year's piano recital series on the South Bank is a long and illustrious one. Tamas Veszmas, whose turn it was on Sunday afternoon, may not have the

greatest drawing power, but he enjoyed a good-sized and attentive audience, many of them from France, of which this Romanian-born Mr Vesco is an adoptive citizen—Mozart, Brahms and Schubert—was in itself unendurable, but of this sort that in the right hands can turn to magic. It did not quite fail. For all its assurance and lyricism, the performance was played so strongly polarized between tenderness and aggressiveness, it misses out much of the middle ground.


Fortunately the main casualty, Mozart's sonata in F major, was not played at all. The first, although the performance was anything but headless, it was often clouded, the result of

heavy peddling, and plagued by left-hand boom. A steady pacing would have done such things no objection. But he was not stirred by all. The French family with whom he shared a table at intervals over coffee, for example, argued personally with him the baseness of this interpretation.

Far more successful, were Brahms's Seven Fantasies, Op. 116. Mr Vesna conveyed these outside minatures with spirit and grace, and with a sense of style. If some of the tempos seemed eccentric, such as the very slow start to the A minor fantasia, mezzo, and if an occasional detail was not quite clear, it was none the less a provocative and convincing rendering.

So, in a way, was his playing of the A minor serenade (D45) by Schubert. It could not follow his line of argument in

speed of the first movement's moderato, nor did it seem that a very firm grasp of the work's harmonic language informed his performance. But it was vivid, peerily orchestral in its colouring, and responsive to the music's changes of mood.



the Mother of God, with

think may be of value, either
by telephone or write to
TEUARD
Leby's
100, 102, 104
Barnet & Co.,
100, London W.14
Telephone: A.1111, 1112, 1113, 1114

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out out, you would
the question of
for those who are
five point character.entry, closed shop
is instituted, but
freedom to someone
or not they wish to
work there.Under the 1971 Act
the obligation on the
employer to pay compensa
tion where someone was
dismissed, the reason being
that this strengthened the
hands of an employer to
resist having a closed shop
arrangement which didn't
allow for evaporation. We
still believe that that is
broadly speaking right."It is a reasonable
that if a union brings
such pressure to bear on
an employer that he has
to dismiss, that the union
should also bear some
responsibility. Now this
is something which we
can talk further about, but
after all no closed shop
can come into operation
unless an employer is
willing to agree to it and
quite often employers have
been willing to agree to it
because they think that it
makes their industrial
relations easier. Now if a
union, and it's not
necessarily the union at
the shop floor level, is
going to make lifedifficult for an employer
if he doesn't have a closed
shop, then there can be a
case of saying, well, compensation
ought to be paid by the union.The difficulty will be to
define who is to pay? Will it
be the local union at branch
level or shop level, or will it
be the national union, which, after
all, might have no responsibility
and no particular desire to see
a closed shop instituted in that
way. That is why, on the whole,
we would hope that we could sort
these things out on grounds of
conscience and that dismissal
because of a closed shop situation
would not arise.There is nothing to stop a
union membership agreement
having all those clauses written
into it. It wouldn't be forced
on them by legislation, it would
have the force of ordinary
contract law, and that would be
much the most satisfactory way
of doing it. I have had to bear
in mind the whole time that I
don't want to see legislative
action which says that I wouldn't
be too happy about trying to get
involved in compensation for
unfair dismissal from a union."Grunwick has added to his
travails. He has become, by
choice, a member of Apex, the
union at the centre of the dispute.
But mass picketing and the threat
of its renewal, sticks in his
crow. "I should condemn
outright mass picketing, in the
same way that I condemned it at
earlier stages in the struggle. The
law on picketing is clear. It would
be more strongly than so far. It
would be more for the police and
unions and the employers to sit
down together and work something
out on what is acceptable
picketing and what isn't, but there
is no excuse for what happened
last time round. I am glad to see
that my union, as it is now
called, has also condemned it and
doesn't want to see it happen."This was my great fear after
all the Government ministers
went down to Grunwick. But mass
picketing and stood in the picket
line. They were at once giving a
good reason for every rag-tag
and bobtail to go down there
and do likewise. I doubt whether
changes in the law would make it
any easier to deal with. The law
states quite clearlythat numbers in themselves
can constitute intimidation and
intimidation on the picket line
is against the law. It is up to
the police to take whatever
action they consider necessary to
uphold the law and that is a
matter for them or presumably
for the Director of Public
Prosecutions, or even in the
case of London, presumably
for the Home Office and the
Home Secretary. I always
wanted the Conservative Party
to stick to the law on these
matters. I felt that that was a
better posture for a political
party than to get involved in an
individual dispute of that nature."For some time now, he has
been chatting up the trade union
bosses. How much progress has
he made? "The conversations
as such have been tentative,
although I think there must now,
in the light of events of the past
month, be a good deal more
understanding in the unions of
the attitude I have been taking
and the genuineness of that
attitude. If it wasn't genuine,
I could easily have kept quiet
these last few weeks and allowed
the water to roil over my head.
The fact that I have taken the
stand that I have ought to be
and I think has been, an indication
to thesocialists before. So I am
telling them to play their part
as active trade unionists, stand
up for what you believe to be
right, inform the party and the
leadership of the party how you
see Conservative policy
developing in relation to the
unions and the relationship that
we are building up."Everyone thinks of the trade
unions as being a great
amorphous group which stands
together and fights together and
that's the end of the story. In
fact there are enormous
cross-currents between union
and union, personality and
personality, and there is a very
considerable change coming over
the movement. I believe they are
not so concerned with party
politics as they were. There are
good many changes coming in
the leadership which we know
about, there are some cracks
beginning to appear in this great
solid edifice and it's a matter of
importance and perhaps feel, as
to how one aids the process of
change, which is absolutely vital
if we are to have a successful
industrial policy."I am not talking now in a
party political sense, I am talking
in a national sense. The one
thing that I am very frightened
of is any legislation or any
sort of measures which can be
interpreted as a direct attack
on the unions at a time when
I think these changes are going
on. If allowed to develop
naturally the changes could be
very much for the good. But it's
rather like anyone who is
attacked, they tend to solidify
again and I don't want to see
that happen."Some law is going to be
necessary. Strangely enough
the present Government, having
said that they heartily disliked
the law on industrial relations
haveintroduced more law on industrial
relations than I should think any
Government has ever done. We've
had the two trade union and
labour relations Acts, we've had
the Employment Protection Act,
in themselves enormous pieces of
far-reaching industrial relations
law. Some of the troubles over
Grunwick would never have
happened if there hadn't been
some law written into the ACAS
procedures."Jim Prior comes of solid East
Anglian stock. His father was a
lawyer and businessman in
Norwich who sent his son to
Charterhouse, where he was a
contemporary of Peter May and
Simon Raven, and then saw him
take a first class degree in
estate management at Pembroke
College, Cambridge.In business as a land agent, young
Jim found himself supporting a
client, John Hill, in a successful
by-election in South Norfolk in
1955. He caught the bug and was
adopted for Lowestoft, which he
has represented since 1959, turning
a half-hearted marginal into a
precariously safe seat. He can hold
his own with the inshore
trawlermen who are his constituents
as affably as he surveys the
larger political scene."There is a great deal to be
said for getting Parliament back
into the act more. The development
of the select committee system
should be extended. I would
have thought that the select
committee could be used to help
enforce cash limits. I see no
reason why it shouldn't be more
involved in the operation of
Neddy. I want to see Parliament,
which after all is and should be
the representative of the people,
involved more in the decision-
making processes than it is at
the moment. It suits the Civil
Service for Parliament to be kept
out, but I don'tthink it suits democracy. When
Parliament operates in select
committees, it doesn't seem to
operate on strict party lines, it
does seem to try to reach a basic
agreement as parliamentarians and
I think this is a very good sign."I would have thought that it
would be advantageous for trade
union leaders not to be so closely
associated with government, to be
seen much more as American
leaders are seen to be fighting
for their members' interests, but
not tied particularly to any
political party and certainly not
becoming the spokesmen for
government in a way that a
number of trade union leaders
have in the last few years."It's been humiliating to find
people like Mr. Scallan and Mr.
Jones actually telling the trade
union movement "unless you do
this, that or the other, the
Government will fall". Well, it's
not their job to protect a
socialist government in that way.
After all they represent vast
numbers of Conservatives."There is scope for considerable
savings in local government
expenditure. In the bureaucracy
of something like the health
service."This would then make room for
cuts in taxation. You are not
going to get Britain working
again or operating again
efficiently until you cut taxation
very considerably. Cutting
taxation means cutting it right
across the board, at the top
as well as at the bottom. We
need to take a number of people
out of taxation altogether."His sure haven and restorer of
sanity is his working farm in the
Suffolk countryside, a lovingly
restored seventeenth century
building with a moat and 380
acres of carefully husbanded
ploughland. "I am still paying
for it. I have considerable
mortgages with the Agricultural
Mortgage Corporation, but it's
enabled me to have as it were
a haven from political life, perhaps
to keep a balance on the
pressures, as well as providing a
ramendously happy place to
bring up a family. Actually it
does pay, or it is paying now,
it doesn't pay every year, but it's
paid this last year, thank
heavens, and I wouldn't want it
to do anything else."Tomorrow he spends his fiftieth
birthday at the Conservative
Party conference in Blackpool. It
could be an anniversary to
remember.

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A Times Profile

Getting to know the unions

As the Conservative Party Conference starts today in Blackpool, James Prior, MP, explains his political philosophy to Brian Connell.



unions that this is a policy on which the Conservative Party means to stand, even if we are going to have some struggles in getting it accepted in the period between now and an election. So I think that they ought to gain confidence from that.

"I think it's been bad luck for me that it should be my union of all unions which should have got involved in Grunwick, because several people have said as a result of that 'how could I look at it in an unbiased position'. Anybody who knows me pretty well understands that my relationship with Apex or with a trade union is fairly tenuous. I joined the union, partly because it's about the only one that a Member of Parliament can join, entirely because I was trying to show that the Conservative Party was not anti-union. I was also trying to encourage members of the party to take an active part in trade union affairs and I felt that for me not to be a member of a union would be as it were leading from behind."

"What has happened is that personal relationships between members of the shadow cabinet, the parliamentary party and trade union leaders have greatly improved. No doubt about it. There is a good deal more consultation and discussion than there was before. There is also a much better feeling between individuals. There's not the, as it were, iron curtain between them that there used to be, so that's an improvement."

"The other great improvement is that we now have a very active number of people who are playing a part in union affairs, but who are also Conservatives. I keep telling them that I think their role is to be trade unionists first and Conservatives only second, because there's no point in saying in one breath that you want to get party politics out of trade unions and in the next breath trying to infiltrate Conservatives where there were

socialists before. So I am telling them to play their part as active trade unionists, stand up for what you believe to be right, inform the party and the leadership of the party how you see Conservative policy developing in relation to the unions and the relationship that we are building up."

Everyone thinks of the trade unions as being a great amorphous group which stands together and fights together and that's the end of the story. In fact there are enormous cross-currents between union and union, personality and personality, and there is a very considerable change coming over the movement. I believe they are not so concerned with party politics as they were. There are good many changes coming in the leadership which we know about, there are some cracks beginning to appear in this great solid edifice and it's a matter of importance and perhaps feel, as to how one aids the process of change, which is absolutely vital if we are to have a successful industrial policy."

I am not talking now in a party political sense, I am talking in a national sense. The one thing that I am very frightened of is any legislation or any sort of measures which can be interpreted as a direct attack on the unions at a time when I think these changes are going on. If allowed to develop naturally the changes could be very much for the good. But it's rather like anyone who is attacked, they tend to solidify again and I don't want to see that happen."

Some law is going to be necessary. Strangely enough the present Government, having said that they heartily disliked the law on industrial relations have

introduced more law on industrial relations than I should think any Government has ever done. We've had the two trade union and labour relations Acts, we've had the Employment Protection Act, in themselves enormous pieces of far-reaching industrial relations law. Some of the troubles over Grunwick would never have happened if there hadn't been some law written into the ACAS procedures."

Jim Prior comes of solid East Anglian stock. His father was a lawyer and businessman in Norwich who sent his son to Charterhouse, where he was a contemporary of Peter May and Simon Raven, and then saw him take a first class degree in estate management at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

In business as a land agent, young Jim found himself supporting a client, John Hill, in a successful by-election in South Norfolk in 1955. He caught the bug and was adopted for Lowestoft, which he has represented since 1959, turning a half-hearted marginal into a precariously safe seat. He can hold his own with the inshore trawlermen who are his constituents as affably as he surveys the larger political scene."

There is a great deal to be said for getting Parliament back into the act more. The development of the select committee system should be extended. I would have thought that the select committee could be used to help enforce cash limits. I see no reason why it shouldn't be more involved in the operation of Neddy. I want to see Parliament, which after all is and should be the representative of the people, involved more in the decision-making processes than it is at the moment. It suits the Civil Service for Parliament to be kept out, but I don't

think it suits democracy. When Parliament operates in select committees, it doesn't seem to operate on strict party lines, it does seem to try to reach a basic agreement as parliamentarians and I think this is a very good sign."

I would have thought that it would be advantageous for trade union leaders not to be so closely associated with government, to be seen much more as American leaders are seen to be fighting for their members' interests, but not tied particularly to any political party and certainly not becoming the spokesmen for government in a way that a number of trade union leaders have in the last few years."

It's been humiliating to find people like Mr. Scallan and Mr. Jones actually telling the trade union movement "unless you do this, that or the other, the Government will fall". Well, it's not their job to protect a socialist government in that way. After all they represent vast numbers of Conservatives."

There is scope for considerable savings in local government expenditure. In the bureaucracy of something like the health service."

This would then make room for cuts in taxation. You are not going to get Britain working again or operating again efficiently until you cut taxation very considerably. Cutting taxation means cutting it right across the board, at the top as well as at the bottom. We need to take a number of people out of taxation altogether."

His sure haven and restorer of sanity is his working farm in the Suffolk countryside, a lovingly restored seventeenth century building with a moat and 380 acres of carefully husbanded ploughland. "I am still paying for it. I have considerable mortgages with the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, but it's enabled me to have as it were a haven from political life, perhaps to keep a balance on the pressures, as well as providing a ramendously happy place to bring up a family. Actually it does pay, or it is paying now, it doesn't pay every year, but it's paid this last year, thank heavens, and I wouldn't want it to do anything else."

Tomorrow he spends his fiftieth birthday at the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool. It could be an anniversary to remember.

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Putting the record straight on the Irish attitude

Mr Bernard Levin's article (September 23) calls for a reply not because of the importance of the terms in which he refers to myself but because the question of Northern Ireland is far too serious to be treated in such a grotesquely distorted manner.

This issue is literally a matter of life and death for people in Northern Ireland and is of major importance to relations between Britain and Ireland. Readers of *The Times* would expect a responsible newspaper to present an informed, balanced treatment of such a serious subject.

While Mr Levin's efforts display considerable literary dexterity and may even possess a certain entertainment value, they are regrettably full of the prejudice, bias and obscurantist attitudes which he wishes to attribute to myself.

Let me begin by establishing why I made the remarks which drew Mr Levin's ire, namely: "I hope nobody on the British side will be foolish enough to think that Dr O'Brien's remarks carry any serious weight or reflect Government thinking."

Contrary to what Mr Levin appears to think, my primary concern in that remark was not with the validity or otherwise of Dr O'Brien's hypothesis, but with its status.

Because of the prominent role which Dr O'Brien had played in recent years, both as a Government minister, and as his party's spokesman on Northern Ireland affairs, many people in Britain might readily assume that his views represented some substantial body of opinion.

The fact that his views were no longer to be taken as an expression of his party's position was made clear by his subsequent resignation from the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Secondly, and of much greater importance, was the need to make clear that there is no evidence of any support for Dr O'Brien's Oxford position in the subsequent comments of the main Opposition party.

For having thus established (correctly) the status of Dr O'Brien's remarks, I am to be branded a "sheephead", while the Irish nation as a whole is to be condemned to extinction for its folly in rejecting Dr O'Brien's views.

This suggested to me that Mr Levin had a rather woolly political attitude of his own: he masquerades as a liberal democrat yet simultaneously expressed a fascist elitist attitude that those who do not share his views (whether minorities or majorities) — though in this case a whole nation — deserve extinction. How curious!

I note this anomaly because it is relevant to the present issue, namely, the manner in which Dr O'Brien's remarks

ought to be treated. Once these remarks are divested of political support, then any of the considerable importance or "famous authority" which Mr Levin claims for them must arise from their academic merits.

Here, alas, Dr O'Brien's hypothesis (not facts, Mr Levin) does not appear to stand up well to close examination. What he did was to take material from three different surveys, conducted at three different times (spanning over a five-year period) for three different purposes, and knit these together to produce his claims. Any experienced social scientist would know that the product of such a process could not be described as "facts", yet carried over as a word used by both Dr O'Brien and Mr Levin — though whether to display their bias or their ignorance I leave to others to decide.

Unlike Mr Levin, who found it possible to deliver such a comprehensive judgment of my capabilities on the basis of a mere 50 words I prefer to wait until sufficient evidence has been accumulated to either support or reject a hypothesis before delivering a judgment. On the basis of the available evidence Dr O'Brien's hypothesis can hardly be regarded as proven.

The inference of Dr O'Brien's views would be that no political party or group should challenge any position held by a majority. In contrast, I believe that political parties and groups have the right to advocate legitimate policies and seek to win public support for them. I find it superfluous to say that it should be an undemocratic attitude. Could this be because their views have received such little public support?

Mr Levin might also ponder the interesting fact that most democratic governments do not enjoy majority support, while countries characterized by large pro-government votes rarely strike us as being agreeable places in which to live.

Mr Levin's article represents a very important source for conveying information and opinion to the British public. When the helicopter comes for Dr O'Brien and yourself I suggest you join Alice in Wonderland, where words may mean what you want them to mean.

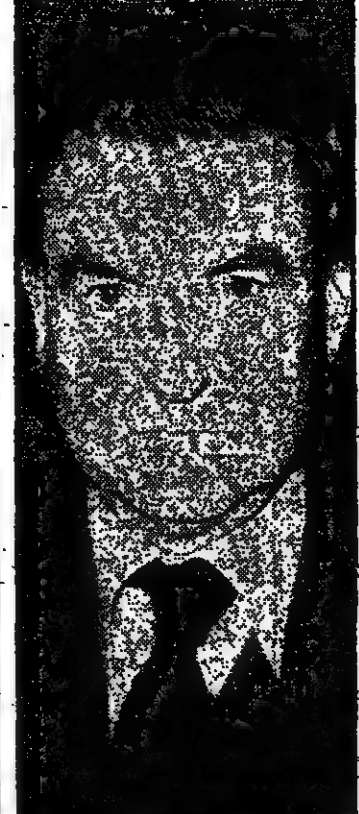
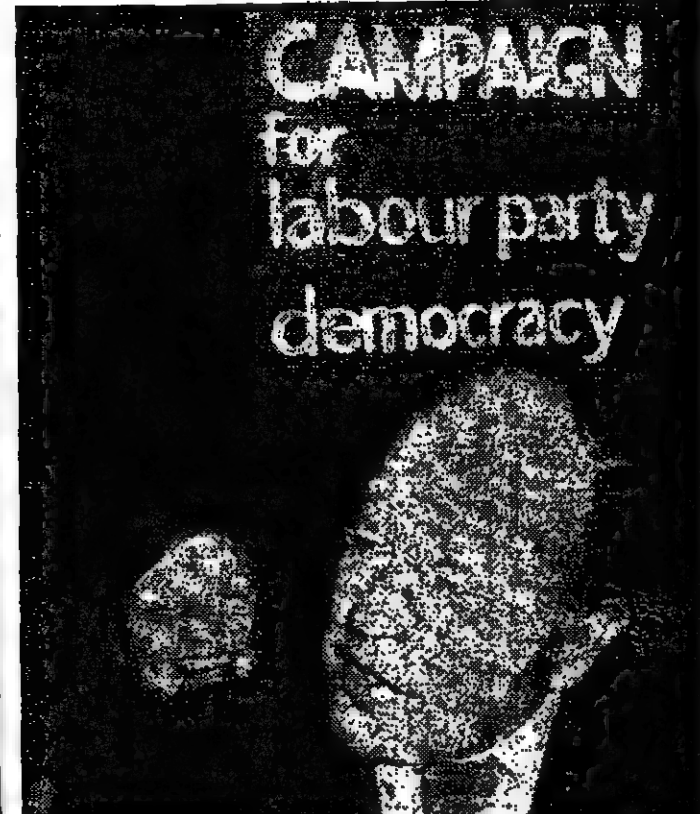
Dr Martin O'Donoghue
The author is Minister for Economic Planning and Development in the Irish Government.

At least Mr Prentice stood up: too many others simply look the other way

Bernard Levin



Woodrow Wyatt, Reg Prentice and Paul Johnson: they will not be easily forgotten or ignored.



The reaction from the Labour side of the floor to Mr Prentice's decision to cross to the other side is predictable, from the dignified regrets expressed by Mrs Shirley Williams to the claim by Mr Norman Atkinson that Mr Prentice's action should be, or even already is (it is never easy to extract coherent meaning from what Mr Atkinson, by no means the most lucid of men, says), a criminal offence. But Mr Prentice could hardly have expected to take such a step unscathed, and anyway he has put up this last year or two, with enough scathing to give him a reasonable degree of immunity from the ill effects.

All the same, what he has done required a good deal of courage. Plenty of former Labour supporters, in Parliament and outside, have become sufficiently disillusioned with the Labour Party to leave its ranks; few have gone quite so far as he has to face the implications. Some, of course, have preferred to go with sealed lips. Mr Jenkins to Brussels, Mr Walden to television. Some, seeing no great need for public apostasy after a lifetime in the faith, have made their protest quietly and gone; one such who comes to mind is Mr William Piddie, who broke with the party over its parliamentary vote-fiddling in 1976. Some, like Mr Dick Taverne, have tried to tread the Independent road, but found that it petered out. Some, like Mr Christopher Mayhew, have joined the Liberals just when they seemed to be doing well, only to find that they had chosen the precise moment at which Liberal fortunes began to fade. Some, like Lord Chalfont, have found the party a great strain, saying much the same things after it as they had before.

Now, as the urgency increases, three notable abjurers have made their mark in a way which suggests that they will not be easily forgotten or ignored. Mr Paul Johnson's notable signing-off received an enormous amount of what might be called *ex officio* publicity; as a former editor of the *New Statesman*, for Mr Johnson to defect was rather like the Vestal

Virgins not merely decamping, but pouring beer over the sacred flame as they go. Hard upon them, Mr Woodrow Wyatt published his *What's Left of the Labour Party?* in which he advocated a massive defeat of Labour at the next general election as the only way to save the country as well as the party's true soul. Now Mr Prentice has gone further than either, from a position considerably more significant: former Cabinet ministers do not cross the floor in such numbers that their action can be dismissed as a little local difficulty. (And it should be remembered that it was not Mr Prentice's troubles at Newham that finally made his mind up for him, though doubtless they contributed to his decision, for the position in his constituency had notably improved lately.)

It is certainly not accidental that all three of these have

chosen the same theme for their chief statement of the reasons behind their decision, though they have put it differently. It is the increasing Marxisation of the Labour Party that has finally made it intolerable for them, and it has done so because they know that a Marxist Britain would not, and could not, remain a free one.

The older I get the more I believe that that is the only really important divide in politics, the only gulf that cannot be straddled, however agile the acrobat. One clue to the crucial significance of the test was provided on Sunday by Mr Roy Hattersley in *The Sunday Times*. In the previous week's issue, Sir Ian Gilmour had launched a merciless assault, in an excerpt from his book *Inside Right*, on the fundamental inconsistency of the Labour Party's motives, that inconsistency being, of course, the

incompatibility of what they still think of as democratic socialism (or "hollowing in" as Solzhenitsyn calls it) with freedom.

Mr Hattersley was put up this week to offer the social democrats' reply (and Mr Hattersley, whatever else he is, is certainly a democrat). He speedily replied that in fact there is no answer. Sir Ian Gilmour's case, so he had to fall back on what used to be the fellow-traveller's argument, but has long since been abandoned in that quarter: the occupants of which have grown sufficiently confident and emboldened to be able to dispense with it, and adopted, after being thoroughly furnished, the genuine freedom-lovers in the Labour Party. The argument, roughly, is that freedom does not mean freedom, but something else, such as the opportunity for a decent education, the ability of a man willing to work to get a job, the chance

worker should have the right not to join a trades union, guaranteed by law?

Now if the democrats in the Labour Party have to redefine freedom in order to conceal from themselves the fact that it is incompatible with socialism, it is hardly to be expected that they will or can prevent the continuing transformation of the Labour Party into a Marxist organisation. If you make your highest priorities things that have nothing to do with freedom, there is no point in which you will be able to admit that the indispensable accompaniments of those priorities is a relentlessly advancing assault on freedom.

That is what, each in his own way, Mr Johnson, Mr Wyatt and now Mr Prentice, perceived. Others, no less democratic than they, and no less intelligent, simply prefer to look the other way lest they, too, should see what they already know is there: has there been a sudden, political change of heart in Mr Norman Atkinson, the Grunwick picket-line?

That is why, in the statement accompanying his announcement, Mr Prentice put first among his reasons the growing acceptance within the Labour Party of Marxist dogma. Marxism is incompatible with any kind of freedom, but it is not disilluminated with Marxism that has provoked Mr Prentice's decision, for he never was a Marxist anyway, and for some of the finest he has heard in the Labour Party the Marxist element is it was as far as power was concerned, negligible. What has brought about his defection, as it has Mr Johnson's and Mr Wyatt's, and that of many more former Labour members or sympathisers or voters, is the realization that not only are the social democrats in the Labour Party powerless to resist the Marxist indefinitely; they have already accepted so many of the Marxist premises that even they are prepared to stand and fight (and most of them are not) they would have nothing to fight with. Mr Prentice is well out of it.

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Trilateral power: will Russia get the cold shoulder?

When Mr David Rockefeller was engaged in forming the Trilateral Commission, it was decided to have a southern governor on this select and prestigious body. Mr Jimmy Carter was interviewed to see if he would do and was asked what value he saw in it. His interviewers were taken aback when he replied that he was planning to be President of the United States and consequently needed to learn about foreign affairs.

Today, with Mr Carter and Mr Mondale, both trilateralists, in the White House, there are in addition 13 members of the commission in key positions inside the administration. They include the Secretaries of State, Defence and Treasury and the National Security Adviser.

Since membership of the commission was the one common factor linking so many of Mr Carter's choices, it is not naturally enough much written about at the time. Ironically an institution whose whole purpose was to treat the United States, the European Community and Japan as if they were equal, thus became

regarded as essentially American. Yet an attempt was made in picking the Europeans to mix the same brew of academic influence, political and business power.

One trilateralist is now Prime Minister of France, a second is the Belgian and a third the Irish Foreign Minister, a fourth has just joined the Federal German Cabinet as Minister of Economics. The leading British politician on the European list is Mr Reginald Maudling.

The commission's director until he left the White House was Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski and its typical product is a short, sharp report of 25 to 35 pages such as busy decision-makers might be expected to read. It takes two to three years to produce and has three authors. Less than that thought excessive, one should be aware of the trilateral method, devised principally by Dr Brzezinski.

The labour that goes into a trilateral report is considered to be every bit as important as the report itself. Task forces of commissioners are deputed to take care of different topics. Consultants are recruited in each of the three regions, and three people, one Japanese,

one European, one American, are appointed for each report.

They dash around the world like itinerant foreign ministers meeting each other, meeting their consultants, meeting full sessions of the commission for brainstorming sessions. In the introduction of each report a full chronology is provided of all this activity.

Four topics get the top priority

The latest report, launched at Chatham House last Friday, the thirteenth to appear since trilateralism was launched in 1973, is entitled *Cooperation with Communist Countries in Managing Global Problems: an Examination of the Options*, and was written by Mr Andrew Shonfield, the Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Mr Henry Owen, the Director of Foreign Policy Studies at Brookings, and Professor Chiharu Hosoya of Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, were the other two authors. They take nine topics, to four of which they give

priority. Among those in the lowest category are development aid, because the communists do not provide much — \$75 million dollars a year compared with 13,600 dollars from the OECD countries — and show no signs of wanting to collaborate. But it is a sign of how much public attitudes have changed that the authors remark that "there is little in the record to date to indicate that developing countries would be converted by increased communist development assistance."

The promising four are world food reserves, nuclear export controls, ocean management, and trade policy. On trade the authors condemn the policy of Gatt which, when it requires Soviet black members to become a new four: Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, and Romania) runs the gamut of methods for trying to get some equivalent out of them in return for giving them most-favoured nation treatment.

Mr Shonfield, Mr Owen and Mr Hosoya think it more sensible, when dealing with the Soviet Union, to go for an agreed procedure for the resolution of trade disputes, leading to an effort to develop a code of commercial behaviour instead of Gatt membership.

On ocean management, they refer to the "very substantial area of potential cooperation (that) can be discerned and should be exploited" as the result of cooperation in the United Nations Law of Sea negotiations.

When it came to discussing nuclear exports, with their implications for nuclear proliferation, the authors were forced by events once President Carter had gone into action, to study East-West issues which was where the real divisions were, rather than relations with the Soviet Union. But they think the Russians should be brought into the major international study of the nuclear fuel cycle by which the Americans are hoping to solve their problems.

But the instance of potential collaboration which the authors argued with greatest vigour is over world food reserves. The authors favour a deliberate policy, internationally agreed, of building up national stocks which would be acquired and released according to agreement.

The Russians, who are in some ways a big disrupter of world food markets because of the large variation in their domestic crop, should be urged to come in with such a plan.

So far they have shown no interest in doing so and probably are relying on their bilateral grain agreement with the United States.

Mr Shonfield, Mr Owen and Mr Hosoya make that the best way of getting the Russians in is to show that the trilateral powers are perfectly prepared to go on without them. This would only work provided the United States are tough with the Russians, telling them that in bad years they would give preference in helping members of the scheme, and would discriminate against those, including the Soviet Union, who were not.

Thus a report which sets out to show what policies would most lead to collaboration with the communists ends with the remark that: "If the communist countries do not respond, the very fact of this trilateral co-operation may introduce further elements of discrimination and even friction into East-West relations."

But decisions on food reserves and ocean management, say the authors, cannot be deferred on the ground that if we wait while the political prospects for communist co-operation will have improved.

Keith Kyle

The Why, When, Where and How of Hine Cognac

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Hine (pronounced to rhyme with the English "fine") comes from Jarnac, at the very heart of Charente where the best Cognacs originate. From there Hine finds its way to the heart of Cognac connoisseurs around the world, because Hine has a special appeal to the connoisseur of Cognac.

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The Carter family lived next door

The quest for President Jimmy Carter's roots is getting warmer. On Sunday week, Debrett's Peerage is dispatching a final assault team of four genealogists to Benson in Hampshire, Virginia, to pin down (if possible) the precise location of the mansion of Thomas Carter.

Thomas, the son of a London wine merchant, was the first Carter to cross the Atlantic to seek fame and fortune. He thrived. Noel Currier-Briggs, Debrett's specialist in colonial families before 1850 and one of the few paleo-survivors in business, has narrowed down the site of the Carter plantation of 220 acres to within half a mile.

He works from the old land patents and deeds of transfer. His vast jigsaw puzzle is complicated by variations in the magnetic north and the fact that the original place names have been changed. County

However the original grants of land in the archive at Richmond, Virginia, provide detailed clues on the suitably Treasure Island lines of "99 poles NW from Dead Willow Oak". This method enabled the hunters to find the foundation of the mansion of "King" Carter the first American millionaire.

They found wine bottles, livery buttons and china carrying the Carter coat of arms in the undergrowth. The latest guidelines are that Jimmy Carter's first American ancestor

lived in some style in the wood near a modern suburban village called Sandy Bottom, by a still unidentified place called Mossy Point.

Debrett's Peerage, apart from the disinterested search for truth, is gratified by the publicity its search is attracting. The President has written expressing interest in the quest and saying that he hopes to meet the genealogists to confer the family tree from them. The only malcontents in sight are the Virginia Carters, who are clearly snobs. One of their glacial dowagers said, when the news was broken to her, that Jimmy Carter "does not strike my fancy: they are all a bunch of peasant farmers".

And so to Blackpool

Although the delectable lady from Conservative Central Office (stationed at the press desk here in Blackpool) told me that nothing happens the day before the Party Conference (I hope she did not say that to my 11 colleagues who are here to cover it), I was able to prove her wrong.

During the day, I was thrown out of a private business meeting, found time to pursue a "sneaking traitor" and blundered my nose walking into a glass door. The bit about the "traitor" came from Bob Mellish, the former Government Chief Whip (I do not use such strong language as that), when he spoke about "defectors". The local rumour came from those who said they had seen

Reg Prentice studying the grey-brown waves slopping under the Central Pier.

Giving my colleagues the slip, I covered the waterfront in vain. At the Imperial Hotel, which was awaiting Mrs Thatcher's arrival with no obvious excitement, I sat for an endless 15 minutes listening to dull facts about the Tory agents' superannuation fund before I was escorted to the door by a slow-thinking gentleman who had taken 10 minutes to digest my declaration that I was a press man.

The tale of the encounter with the glass door is too foolish, painful and personal to dwell upon. I should have been wearing my spectacles. Black puddings, waiting for the leading lights of the Tory party to arrive, are having to settle for its own leading lights, the famed illuminations. At night the traffic has to go one way only along the prom, from left to right. That is the way Mr Prentice has gone too, said my taxi driver, who is clearly politically sophisticated.

Toasting the women annually

Essentially, I am not an envious person. But when I discovered that I was to be a "poor relation" yesterday at the Women's Year Luncheon at the Savoy (I was condemned to an anteroom) I felt deeply jealous of Ivor Spencer, the president of the Guild of Professional Toastmasters, who was the only man allowed to utter a word during the luncheon.

Why, I asked him, did the women not prefer to have a professional toastmistress? Because, he replied, there were not any. He added that some years ago, a female had applied to become a toastperson, but the experiment had not been a success.

"Do you know," Mr Spencer went on, "from talking to the ladies who employ me, I think they prefer to be... un... looked young than over. Mr. Spencer, I am a woman, but I have just flown back from Venice where he was toastmaster at a function attended by Princess Margaret."

And what a list of guestesses Mr Spencer had to introduce. Lady Wilson, the poet and wife of the former Prime Minister, looked younger than ever. Mr. Spencer, I am a woman, but I have just flown back from Venice where he was toastmaster at a function attended by Princess Margaret."

That was highly appropriate, as the luncheon is devoted to raise more than £7,000 for the Cresset London Fund for the Blind. With such a worthy theme and with such charming guests, how can a male chauvinist remain piglike?

A boy was selling fresh orange juice for 70p a glass in Curzon Street the other day. I remonstrated with him about the price of oranges, but was told, as it were, to go and mind my own juice till the pigs squeaked not only by him but by two customers drinking his juice. Went home and read Gibbon.

THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

My Daddy has moved more to the Right than your Daddy...



Holidays MASH-style

If I am to believe my many readers, who slip off to Brighton and Blackpool on the (feeble) pretext of attending Party Conferences, you are at this very moment thinking of next year's holiday. This, in a way, is depressing. What with Easter eggs on sale before Christmas, package tour brochures out before Guy Fawkes's Day and fireworks on sale before you get back from Ibiza, the "human biology

calendar" seems all-out-of-time.

But I digress. As an offering for your very next "spill from the Great Smoke" how about Vietnam? I am told that the Hanoi Government is wooing foreign tourists after some "test trips" (sounds like the first time you smooze marlinade) from Japan and Australia.

Next February, the Norwegian-owned motorship, "Nars Sayane" is to stop seven days in Saigon and Haiphong with excursions ashore to Hanoi, Hue, Da Nang and other "exotic spots".

The journey is to commence from Singapore and the whole tour will take 21 days. The cost per tripper will be about £600.

Authentic voice but Greek

Asked by a young woman who knew no Greek to read aloud from *The Wind*, "Gladly, Ma'am—but it will mean no more than my playing a bassoon to a snowdrop." "Nor less, Mr Darwin," she could have replied, "than your reading the same passage to Homer in your guesswork of how he and his contemporaries pronounced ancient Greek." Christopher Logue, the poet and recorder of True Stories, argues persuasively that poets speaking their verse add to our understanding and appreciation of it.

هكذا من الابل



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AN AUSTERE OPTIMIST

Almost as soon as Mr Jimmy Carter was identified as a person likely to become President of the United States, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski was identified as "Carter's Kissinger": and sure enough, when Mr Carter took office he appointed Mr Brzezinski to the post which Dr Henry Kissinger had held for nearly five years before becoming Secretary of State, the post of National Security Adviser. Like Dr Kissinger, Mr Brzezinski before entering government was well known as an academic analyst of world affairs, and had his views on how American foreign policy should be conducted on record in books and other publications. Both men were assumed to provide a philosophy on which presidential action in foreign affairs could be based, but were not content to observe the results from the safety of an ivory tower: they were prepared, even eager, to take a hand in the day-to-day business of deducing particular actions from general principles.

The two men had, moreover, been acquainted for a quarter of a century, and professed respect and friendship for each other. But at the same time it was clear that their approaches to the world were profoundly different. Indeed that fact in itself must have been one of the things that most strongly attracted Mr Carter to Mr Brzezinski. Dr Kissinger's foreign policy, for long the brightest jewel in Mr Nixon's crown, had by the end of 1975 become one of the liabilities of the Ford Administration. It was increasingly seen by the American public as cynical, amoral, and tending to give bargains with America's enemies priority over commi-

ments to her allies. If Mr Carter was to convince Americans with his proposal of a more honest and more uplifting leadership, he had to offer a new approach to foreign as well as domestic policies.

Mr Brzezinski therefore had strong political reasons to emphasize the difference between his approach and Dr Kissinger's; and once he was nominated National Security Adviser it became important to emphasize their differences of temperament as well. Dr Kissinger in that post had not only exercised a decisive influence on most areas of foreign policy, but had also gradually squeezed the Secretary of State out of the public eye and finally displaced him altogether. He had kept the reins of diplomacy ever more tightly in his own hands, ignoring the conventional procedures of the State Department and offending many of its officials. Clearly if harmony was to prevail in the new administration, it was vital for Mr Brzezinski to ally any suspicion that he would act in like manner.

It appears that so far he has succeeded, and that State Department and National Security Council are working fairly smoothly together. Mr Brzezinski's manner, at once straightforward and discreet, is clearly an important ingredient in the formula—contrasting as it does with that of Dr Kissinger, who too often contrived to be simultaneously secretive and ostentatious. Something of this manner comes over in the long interview with Mr Brzezinski published in *The Times* and the *Washington Post*. There is no trace of Dr Kissinger's rather grandiose, quasi-literary style and slightly

ponderous *bonhomie*. Instead we see an awkward, at times prickly personality, but patently sincere. Above all—and here style merges into content—we see Dr Kissinger's cheerful pessimism replaced by an austere and earnest optimism. Mr Brzezinski believes, he says, "in change being a process, something not towards an ultimate state of well being, but perhaps a process which accomplishes incremental improvements". In other words, things can go on getting gradually better, at least in the overall average, and it is worth working to push them in that direction even without believing that an ideal end result will ever be reached. He is not a Utopian, yet Utopian ideals are worth having, because, as he quotes from Browning in another context, "a man's reach should exceed his grasp or what's a heaven for?"

His underlying belief, that America has to regain confidence in herself and her ideals and to find ways of preserving world leadership which will not be misused for domination, is by now well known; and Mr Carter has already had considerable success in putting this belief into action both in America and abroad. Of course this approach is not exempt from contradictions, and cynics have no difficulty in pointing to cases where it has already revealed its limitations. America is an imperial power. She does have interests as well as ideals, and the former cannot always be sacrificed to the latter. But the latter should not always be sacrificed to the former either, and where possible the two should be reconciled. With Mr Carter in power and Mr Brzezinski advising him, one can at least feel confident that this is being attempted.

Costs and benefits of higher productivity

From Mr Graham Cleverley

Sir, The fundamental technical flaw in your argument (September 26, October 5) is that you confuse actual productivity—output per capita—with potential productivity—output per worker. It is output per capita that measures the wealth of the community, not output per worker. We could go on increasing output per worker to Dutch levels and beyond and it would not necessarily make us any richer, as a community. Similarly we are quite well placed now to substantially increase our wealth (output per capita) without any increase in output per worker at all. Indeed, with the coming of North Sea oil, we may already be doing so, though I am writing without access to statistics.

Quite evidently, your mistake is not one that the unions and their members are making. They are perfectly conscious of the fact that if a hundred men are being paid ten thousand pounds to produce ten thousand units of something, and subsequently fifty men are paid say eight thousand to produce the same ten thousand, then the working force as a whole is worse off (even without progressive taxation).

So they won't let it happen, no matter how much *The Times* threatens them. Because that very thundering is based on the assumption that people are primarily motivated by the hope or promise of increased income—an assumption that all the behavioural sciences except economics have long dropped. Now, in our society, in all classes, security dominates it; and particularly among the working classes, so does group solidarity.

At the moment, most people in our society are too busy trying to keep their share of a small cake rather than risk not getting a larger share of a bigger one. (Unfortunately, that is just as true of the financial community as of anyone else.) But if we are to have an irrational attitude, nor is it a wrong one—even though, like you, I don't share it.

But, if I am to get the higher per capita output I want to see, and you the higher per worker output you want, then that attitude has to be taken into account. Which means that expansion (at least planned expansion) of total output has to come first—if the hundred men I mentioned were offered fifteen thousand pounds to produce twenty thousand units, they would probably agree.

Such expansion can only come through much more successful marketing and selling, through much greater readiness to risk capital, through much more attention to new product development, and, as far as I can see, through a pretty thorough reorganization and restructuring of senior management strata throughout much of our industry.

As for your correspondence frequently pointing out, we won't have enough entrepreneurs and we don't have the financial institutions to back those entrepreneurs we do have. Nor do we allow risk takers adequate rewards if they succeed. But I don't see how you can blame the unions, or their members, for that.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM CLEVERLEY,
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From the Director General of the National Farmers' Union
Sir, In August I sent you an article on the falling productivity of British industry. You declined to publish it, but it appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* on August 18. Since then you have yourself published two highly informative articles on the same subject. You express the view that productivity in British industry can be improved by British industry, and your articles are already the subject of widespread discussion throughout industry.

There is, however, one important difference between us. You appear to believe that productivity can be improved by trade union officials to instruct their members to improve their productivity in their own interests. I do not believe that trade union officials can or should be asked to exercise such influence over their members any more than I, as an official of the National Farmers' Union, can instruct my members to adhere to NFU policy.

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Reforming the House of Lords

From Mr Ian Riley

Sir, Any attempt to reform the House of Lords by turning it into an elected second chamber simply risks replacing one constitutional anomaly by another, potentially far more serious. Alongside our constitution there exists a rarely articulated set of prior political principles which serve to guide and explain the workings of the constitution and to justify it. Of those principles, which together give an account of what constitutes legitimate authority in a democracy, a central one is that the essential source of legitimacy is representation.

At present only the House of Commons can lay claim to be representative of the people, though whether it is in fact fully representative is perhaps another matter. Thus arises the present strength of the Commons in any confrontation with the Lords. For our tacit political principles make it clear that whatever the utility of the Lords as a revising Chamber, that utility is lost if it is not to confer truly legitimate authority. Lacking any title to representativeness, the House of Lords must in the last analysis cede to the authority of the representative Commons.

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CONCORDE IN THE COURTS

Hard though it may be to believe, the long court battle over Concorde landing rights in New York could now at last be coming to a point of decision. The Supreme Court is expected to rule on Friday on a request by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs Kennedy airport, for a further delay. It could grant the request, and decide to hear the rights and wrongs of the case itself. But it could also decide to uphold the decisions of the lower courts, refuse any more delay, and clear the way for Concorde to come into New York. If it does this, the airlines can be counted on to begin proving flights as soon as possible.

Whichever way it goes, there seems little doubt that the opposition to Concorde in New York, from people living around Kennedy, from local politicians, and from the Port Authority, will continue. Sunday's demonstration, though less successful than the one in London, had hopes in blocking traffic round Kennedy, was a sign that the more militant of the local residents have not given up; and the Port Authority

has just made what looks like another attempt to ward off the day of Concorde landings by calling public hearings for next week on a new set of proposals for noise regulations.

At stake is the right of a minority—certain residents of the New York borough of Queens and the county of Nassau, essentially—to determine a matter of national policy. It is easy to sympathize with the position of people living near Kennedy. They are already badly affected by the noise of aircraft using Kennedy, and feel that Concorde, even though it might not add significantly to the noise, is the last straw; it has become a symbol for them. But what is not clear is that this gives them the right to stand in the way of Concorde landings when they have been approved, or at least acquiesced in, by the United States as a whole.

New York, after all, is not just New York. It has a good claim to be in many ways the first city of the country. Kennedy airport has a special position as a port of entry to the United States and as a focal point for international flights. The federal government has given permission for the Concorde to land there, and has made it clear that, although it concedes certain rights to local airport authorities, it regards the behaviour of the Port Authority in New York as indefensible. Yet, in the best democratic tradition, opposition continues to the end.

Legally, the decision of the Supreme Court will turn on the question whether the Port Authority has treated the Concorde in an unreasonable and discriminatory way. Two lower courts have found that it has, at the urging, among others, of the federal government. The trouble, of course, has been the difficulty of excluding Concorde without simultaneously excluding some of the older aircraft using Kennedy airport. The time has surely now come for the long wrangle to end and for the Concorde, which faces enough drawbacks, to be given a fair trial on the key Atlantic run to New York.

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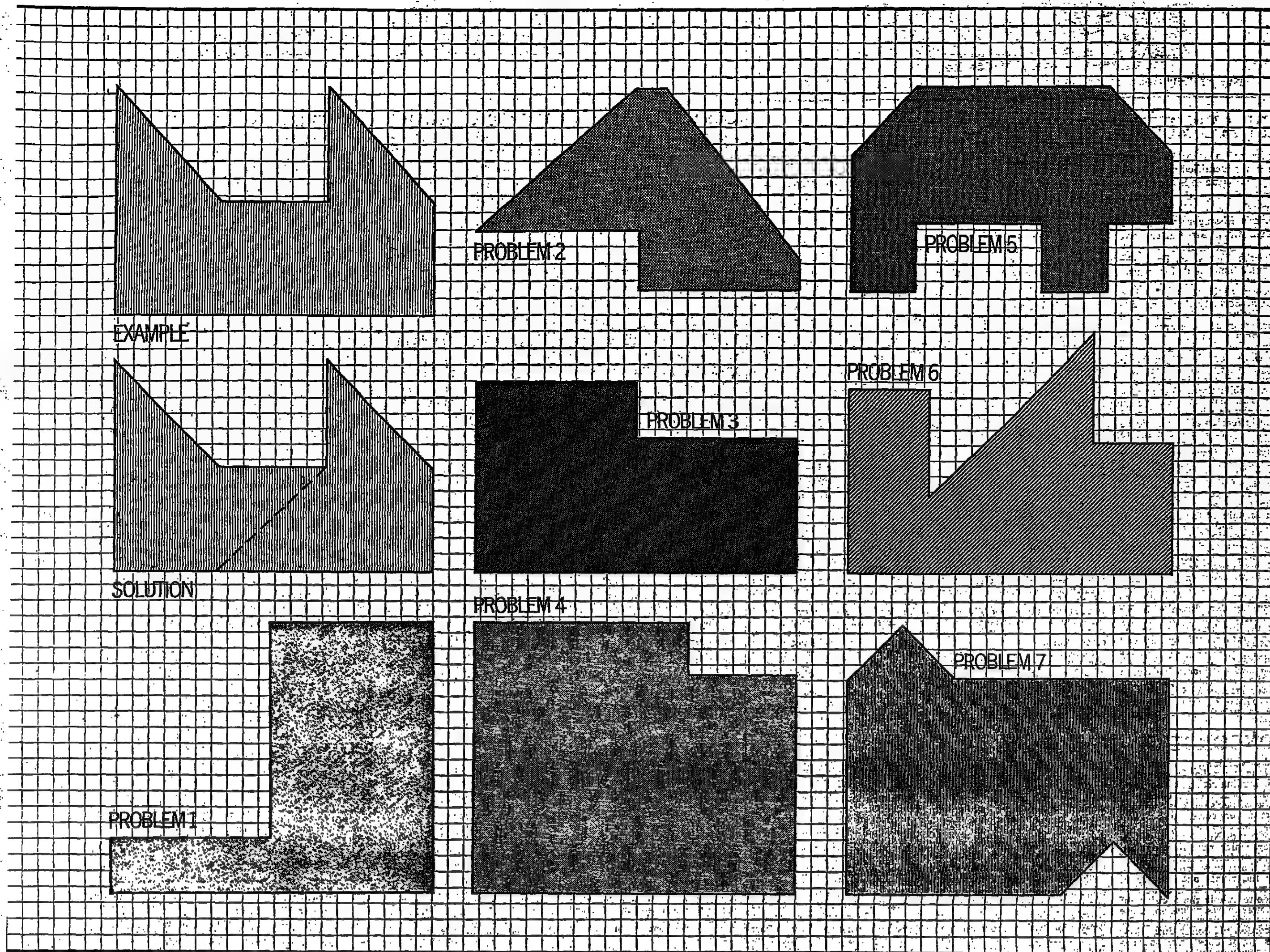
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Edward de Bono's seven easy lessons in lateral thinking.

Each of these shapes can be divided into two equal halves by a line which may have angles.

The two halves will be equal in size, shape and area.

To solve these puzzles you'll have to make an inspired guess and then work backwards to check your answer. This is called lateral thinking.

Edward de Bono, the psychologist and author, invented the term 'lateral thinking' but of course people have used it since man began to think. All great inventions are the result, at least in part, of lateral thought.

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EDWARD DE BONO IS THE AUTHOR OF 'LATERAL THINKING' FOR LAMARCA.

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 3. Dealings End, Oct 14. Contango Day, Oct 17. Settlement Day, Oct 25

Forward bargains are per mized on two previous days

Stock Exchange Prices

More inflation fears



1977 High Low Company Price Change % P/E				1977 High Low Company Price Change % P/E				1977 High Low Company Price Change % P/E				1977 High Low Company Price Change % P/E			
BRITISH FUNDS															
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
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FINANCIAL TRUSTS															
100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

THE TIMES SHARE INDEX

The Times Share Index for 1977 (base 1000 on 1/1/77) is 1000.00. The index is a measure of the performance of the London Stock Exchange. It is calculated as the total value of all shares traded on the exchange, divided by the number of shares outstanding. The index is used to track the performance of the market and to compare the performance of individual stocks to the market as a whole.

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Cheverton Workboats

 6m - 23m
 Cheverton, Ltd. of U.K. Tel: 0631 740000

Lowest monthly increase for 4½ years in prices of goods at factory gates

By Caroline Atkinson

More evidence of a slowdown in the rate of inflation came yesterday: the half per cent rise in September in the wholesale prices charged by manufacturers on goods leaving the factory gate was the lowest monthly increase for 4½ years.

However, there were larger than expected increases in June and July when manufacturers pushed through rises before the end of the old price code.

The September improvement would continue as manufacturers' costs have been cut by the recent strength of the pound and the continuing stability of world commodity prices.

The index of wholesale input prices, which measures the cost to manufacturers of raw materials and fuel, fell in September for the fifth month running.

Wage costs are excluded from the index, and it is clear that the outlook for inflation depends crucially on what happens to these.

However, a continuing fall in the rate of inflation is assured for at least the next few months. The success of phase two of policy in holding down earnings increases, at least until the end of July, means that there are no large increases now in the pipeline.

Officials remain confident in their forecast of a substantial slowdown in retail price inflation in the second half of this year.

WHOLESALE PRICES

The following are the indices (1970=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods and the basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, released by the Department of Industry yesterday. The figures are not seasonally adjusted, exclude purchase tax but include revenue duties.

	Output prices of manufactured goods (1)	Prices of materials and fuel (2)	% change at previous annual rate (3)	% change at previous 6 months rate (4)
1976				
Sept	228.9	214.4	17.7	31.8
Aug	230.0	217.7	17.3	29.2
July	234.6	231.8	19.3	29.2
June	237.2	230.2	19.8	21.5
1977				
Jan	244.9	237.8	24.1	33.1
Feb	250.2	247.2	22.4	24.7
March	250.9	247.2	22.8	22.0
April	254.7	248.7	23.9	13.9
May	259.8	252.2	25.2	10.1
June	262.4	245.2	25.4	9.2
July	265.8	244.8	27.8	9.1
Aug	269.0	238.9	16.6	4.0
Sept	269.2	230.7	15.2	-4.6

revised
a provisional

It takes some months for an improvement in wholesale prices to feed through into the shops. Also, the retail price index, which is most commonly used to measure the cost of living, does not follow the pattern for wholesale prices exactly. It covers the cost of some services, and housing, which are not included in the wholesale index.

September's retail price index

is expected to show a further improvement on August when it is published on Friday. The year-on-year rise to August was 16.5 per cent.

The year-on-year rise in factory gate prices was 19 per cent in September, although in the last three months the rise was only 10.8 per cent at an annual rate.

This improvement is welcome, although it has been expected as companies appear to have raised their prices to restore profit margins.

Food manufacturers' output prices fell slightly in September. Small price increases were spread across most other sectors, leading to a 0.7 per cent rise in the factory gate prices of non-food manufacturers. The August rise was 1.1 per cent.

The cost of raw materials and fuels has now fallen by more than 3 per cent since April. A sharp drop in food costs has been mainly responsible.

However, the price in sterling terms of other raw materials have also fallen in the past few months. The overall index of non-food manufacturers' costs is now only 6.2 per cent up on a year ago.

The construction industry has suffered much higher than average price increases. The cost of house building materials has gone up by 17 per cent in the past year. Raw materials for engineering industries have also risen much faster than the average.

Commodity roller coaster, page 21

Williams & Glyn's sues Chase over copper deal

By Christopher Wilkins

Court proceedings are to start later this month in the United States which could be of crucial importance in establishing the outcome of a \$14m (about £8m) legal dispute between Williams & Glyn's Bank and Chase Manhattan Bank.

The action will be heard in Omaha, Nebraska, on October 26 to determine who had the title to payments arising from certain copper shipments. The issue revolves around whether the proceeds should have been attributable to the Omaha-based Aaron Ferrer & Sons commodity trading concern, or to its London subsidiary.

This matter is at the centre of the dispute between the two banks. Williams & Glyn's financed the copper shipment as banker to the London subsidiary.

It is claimed that the copper was an asset of the subsidiary and was wrongly taken over by the parent. The bank argues that this move precipitated the collapse of the London subsidiary three years ago.

As a result of the parent company's action, Williams & Glyn's is contending that the proceeds of the copper shipment went to the parent company's bank, Chase Manhattan, and it is now seeking recovery of more than \$9m of principal, plus a further \$4m or so of interest.

A complaint against Chase has already been filed in a New York federal court, and Williams & Glyn's is hopeful that this action will be heard before Christmas. Clearly, however, the outcome of the Omaha hearing could be critical to the conclusion reached by the court in New York.

Chase is disputing Williams & Glyn's claims. A spokesman said last night: "We think their case is without merit."

Mr Scanlon gets part time post on NEB

Mr Hugh Scanlon, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and a member of the TUC General Council since 1968, has been appointed to the National Economic Development Council as a part-time member, but says he does not wish to draw any of the £1,000 a year salary that goes with the job.

Sir Jack Wellings, chairman and managing director of the 500 Group since 1968, has also been made a part-time member of the NEB. The appointments were announced yesterday by Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, and bring the NEB membership to 11, including the new part-time members.

Mr Varley said that the NEB membership to 11, including the new part-time members, was a significant step towards the success of the NEB. He said that the NEB had taken over the role of the Industrial Councils, which had been abolished in 1974.

European steelmakers offer to curb US exports if Tokyo sales included

From Peter Hill

Rome, Oct 10

European steelmakers today offered to restrain their exports to the United States voluntarily and by so doing to defuse a potentially explosive trade war.

The offer was made here by Eurofer, the European Steelmakers' federation, against a background of threats of anti-dumping action by the American steel industry.

The immediate reaction from American steel chiefs here was cool. They acknowledged, however, that the proposal merited careful consideration.

The offer was disclosed by Mr Jacques Ferry, chairman of Eurofer, only a day after Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC's Commissioner for Industry, warned steel industry leaders attending the annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute, that closure of markets through a lurch into protectionism would not alleviate the world steel crisis.

Viscount Davignon said that the official Eurofer communiqué tomorrow.

The steelmakers of Europe want the EEC Commission to open negotiations with the Carter Administration as soon as possible. But the communiqué made it clear that the Europeans want voluntary

restraint on their sales to the North American market to embrace imports from all sources—including Japan and the developing steel nations.

Questioned about the possibility of the American anti-dumping plans, Mr Ferry said: "Anti-dumping procedures are not called for. We will do everything we can through the normal legal procedures in the United States to prove that they are unjustified. We consider that if the offer we have made today is accepted, these procedures would be dropped."

Mr Ferry said the Eurofer proposal represented an attempt to prevent the development of the American anti-dumping and the possibility of a trade war between Europe and the United States.

The communiqué, issued after a meeting of the organization and informal talks with the Japanese steel industry leaders, expressed concern at the present state of disorder in the international steel market.

Two American companies—US Steel and National Steel—are preparing detailed submissions for action to be taken against European and Japanese steelmakers for alleged dumping in the United States market.

Imports now account for about one-fifth of American steel consumption and have risen by about 16 per cent over the past year.

Mr George Stinson, chairman of National Steel, said of the Eurofer offer: "It is an interesting development and we will have to consider it further."

Earlier today, Mr Charles Baker, secretary-general of the Institute, forecast that Western world steel production was likely to fall this year to about 450 million tonnes compared with last year's 454 million tonnes.

Mr Johannes Coetzee, managing director of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation, denied reports that his company was circumventing European Economic Community import controls on steel by shipping products through its joint venture plant in Israel.

"This is not the case," he said. "These reports are not similar to us, and similar allegations have been made before."

But he indicated that South Africa was not happy about the present limits on its steel exports to Europe, and later this month negotiations would be reopened with the commission in Brussels.

Hitachi scales down TV factory targets

By Derek Harris

Commercial Editor

Hitachi has put in its written undertakings to the Government on how it will operate the controversial television set factory planned at Washington, near Newcastle upon Tyne, and they fall short of some earlier suggestions by the Japanese electronics group.

This is bound to increase pressure on Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, not to give the go-ahead for the Washington factory. Mr Varley was also told by the TUC yesterday at the National Economic Development Council meeting that no decision should be made until a report on the overall strategy for the industry was completed by two-sector working parties.

These, covering electronic components and electronic products, have so far been strongly opposed to the establishment of the Hitachi factory. The TUC pointed out that the net effect on employment might prove to be adverse.

Hitachi's undertakings cover the use of British-made components, exports and import substitution. Originally the company talked of 50 per cent of British components in sets produced in the new factory, rising to 70 per cent after three years.

There is now no specific undertaking on the 70 per cent, it is understood, although the company still hopes this may be achieved, possibly with the figure eventually going higher.

Moreover, only 40 per cent usage of components is fully spelled out in the undertakings, it is understood. Another 10 per cent apparently depends partly on whether Mullard, Britain's single remaining tube producer, can produce fully what Hitachi needs on steel by shipping on this will resolve any difficulties.

Hitachi is also only undertaking to export 30 per cent of British-assembled sets in the first year compared with the original suggestion of 50 per cent. Exports would be built up to 50 per cent only by the fifth year of production.

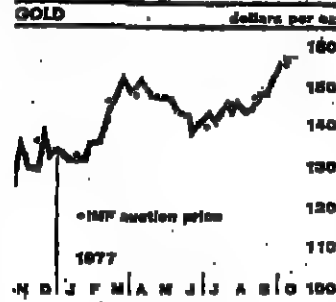
Hitachi says it will reduce imports from Japan equally in proportion to the types of United Kingdom production. Because Hitachi imports a large proportion of its import reduction means there will be imports substitution only in so far as the British factory produces such sets.

Sources in the British components industry estimate that the net effect of import reduction would in fact cut Hitachi's imports by only half. Hitachi claims it could reduce its imports by "much more than half".

Hitachi is believed in the industry to be largely interested in buying in 90 degree tubes which, although not producing quite such a compact set in terms of depth, are cheaper overall, partly because servicing is simpler.

But Hitachi is believed to be prepared to buy some of the more complex 110 degree tubes from Mullard, given various technical adjustments including some to the Hitachi chassis.

Import formula sought, page 20



Gold surges \$3 as dollar stays weak

As the dollar grows daily weaker the prospect for the gold market grows more bullish. Gold closed at \$157.125 an ounce in London yesterday, after a strong \$3 rise in the price during the day. It has not been as high as this since August, 1975, and although some profit-taking may cause a dip in the next few days most dealers expect the long-term trend to remain upward. There have not as yet been many new buyers in the market.

Equity prices fell back yesterday as worries on wage claims revived. Despite the Treasury drop in leading rate this week, gilts were also unsettled.

Expectations that the clearing banks would soon have to follow MLR, and accept some narrowing of margins if deposit rates were not to fall further behind, weakened bank shares.

Pay claim fears unsettle shares

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Expectations that the clearing banks would soon have to follow MLR, and accept some narrowing of margins if deposit rates were not to fall further behind, weakened bank shares.

Chancellor gives Neddy warning on lagging industrial production

Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told industry and trade union leaders yesterday that there had been a dramatic improvement in the industrial production of the country. But he had not yet been reflected a comparable improvement in industrial performance.

Speaking at the monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council, Mr Healey returned to the ability of the exchange rate throughout the year, the steady rise in interest rates and the up in the retail price index.

Expected that by the end of 7 the year-on-year increase retail prices would be about 12 per cent, moving to 20 figures early next year.

But manufacturing output still fell and there had been a decline in retail sales.

With another hint of a mini-budget before the end of the year, Mr Healey said there was a "red alert" on the Public Borrowing Requirement.

Domestic Credit Expansion, hoped to be able to take "average of this" in the foreseeable future.

The Chancellor laid down three requirements for progress in manufacturing industry. First, there had to be an improvement in deliveries; the British motor industry was still losing its share of its own home market even in times of low demand. Second, it was essential to keep costs and prices down. Finally, we had to keep up investment in research and development.

Union representatives at the meeting expressed deep concern about the continuing low output and high unemployment.

Concern was also expressed about the state of the results of a report prepared by the National Economic Development Office about spare capacity and constraints to output growth.

Sir Ronald McIntosh, director-general of the National Economic Development Office, said after the meeting that the study had shown that the potential shortage of skilled engineering workers was now extremely serious; shortage of skilled men was likely to prove a more serious constraint on an earlier stage than in previous years.

The NEDO study, Sir Ronald said, also opened up the whole question of product relevance. A lot of manufacturing capacity was being misused because it was equipped to produce goods which were not in strong demand.

A startling example of this, he said, was that some 40 per cent of the United Kingdom market for fractional horsepower motors was taken by French or West German imports, although there was as much as 30 per cent spare capacity in Britain.

In an effort to show more light on this problem of product design, the council yesterday endorsed a proposal that Mr Kenneth Corfield, deputy chairman and managing director of Standard Telephones and Cables, should carry out a study to identify the key management factors in good design, review the commercial transfer of technology in United Kingdom industry and make recommendations to improve it. He is to report back in 1978.

Bank staff win round in battle for union status

By Christopher Thomas

Labour Reporter

The Bank of England Staff Organisation has been handed an important weapon in its stand against TUC unions who are seeking bargaining rights at the Bank.

After a second application to Mr John Edwards, the certification officer, the organization has been granted a certificate of independence under the Employment Protection Act, and it now has the right to many important privileges that accrue only to "independent" unions.

The most important advantage is that it has access to the various services of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), which has before it claims for recognition at the Bank from the National Union of Bank Employees (Nube) and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS).

Mr John Ward, the staff organization's general secretary, said last night he hoped Acas would not find it necessary to proceed with a questionnaire among Bank staff on recognition for other unions.

The combined membership of Nube and ASTMS in the Bank of England was negligible and now they had an independent certificate he hoped Acas would feel it could only be harmful for industrial relations to do anything which could be seen to promote fragmentation.

Control of Borrowing Order simplified

Borrowing in Britain by non-residents and investment trust companies in scheduled territories will no longer require Treasury consent. This will be the effect of two small changes to the Control of Borrowing Order 1958, which comes into force on October 31.

The amendments are an administrative simplification and will have little practical effect because the importance of the controls largely disappeared when the scheduled territories were reduced in June, 1972.

Hanson Trust bids £25m for Lindstrides group

By Richard Allen

Commercial Editor

Hanson Trust, the industrial conglomerate headed by Sir James Hanson, yesterday launched a surprise £25m cash bid for Lindstrides, another industrial holding group.

Shares of Lindstrides immediately gained 43p to match the 135p offered by Hanson.

Sir James said yesterday that his offer was conditional on the Lindstrides board recommending the takeover to shareholders. A spokesman for Lindstrides said that directors were considering the bid and hoped to make a statement soon.

Over the last four years Hanson has pursued a vigorous acquisition policy, mainly in the United States, and the group's American operations, largely in foodstuffs, meat processing and textiles, have grown from more than three fifths of total profits of £19.2m.

But Sir James said yesterday

he wished to restore the balance between British and American earnings. With its United States acquisitions financed by local borrowings, Hanson Trust had built up cash balances amounting to almost £38m in the United Kingdom.

First signs of Hanson's desire to expand its British operations significantly came last December when the group bid £11.4m for Whitcroft, Manchester-based textiles, building and engineering supplies group. But Hanson allowed its initial offer to lapse after failing to get agreement with the Whitcroft board.

Lindstrides, whose interests cover engineering, polymer and textiles, made pre-tax profits last year of £6.6m—an improvement of almost 30 per cent.

At 135p the Hanson bid values the Lindstrides share at just under eight times historic earnings.

Financial Editor, page 21

Accountants call for business ethics study

By Our Financial Staff

Business ethics should become the subject of a formal and wide-ranging study, the accountancy bodies have suggested to the Department of Trade.

The Consultative Committee of Accountancy Bodies says that, the inquiry should consider several types of business payment which are causing concern at present. These include payments to secure custom; secret payments made for the benefit of company directors and money received in breach of exchange control regulations.

These ideas from the accountancy bodies come in response to a Department of Trade discussion paper on the application to the private sector of recommendations by the Royal Commission on Standards of Conduct in Public Life (the Salmon Report).

The Salmon Report, which was published last year, called for a study of business ethics and for a code of conduct for business.

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Ralph Price, Chairman

SOCIEDADE NACIONAL DE REFINACAO DE PETROLEOS SONAREP S.A.R.L.

(Nationalised as per Order in Council No. 21/77 of 30th April, 1977)

All the holders of SONAREP shares are invited to meet on the 25th of October, 1977, at 11 a.m. in the room reserved for this purpose at the HILTON Hotel, Neuenstrasse/Eschweggraben, Baden-Schweiz, with a view of considering the situation resulting from the nationalisation of the Company as well as to take all the suitable decisions, specially with reference to the clause No. 2 of the Order in Council No. 21/77 of 30th April, 1977, which settles the principle internationally acknowledged of the payment of a indemnity to the shareholders of the nationalised companies, to appoint agents having full powers to state, to discuss and to uphold their rights and lawful interests with the Authorities of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Authorities of all countries where SONAREP could have interests.

The holders of SONAREP shares, or their legal representatives, will have to prove their identity in presenting an attestation declaring that their shares are deposited in a bank with the mention of the number of shares.

The principal shareholder
FINOLCO CO. INC. Panama
The President:
F. Michel

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The List of Applications will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 13th October, 1977 and will close at 5 p.m. on the same day.

This form is made in accordance with a General Circular given by the Treasury in 1976 and is subject to the provisions of the Companies Act 1967 and the Companies Act 1980.

Application has been made to the Registrar of Companies for the Stock to be listed on the Official List.

Strathclyde Regional Council

ISSUE OF

£25,000,000 STRATHCLYDE REGIONAL COUNCIL

Variable Rate Redeemable Stock 1982,

Authorised by the Strathclyde Regional Council and issued in accordance with the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 and the Local Authorities (Stocks and Bonds) (Scotland) Regulations 1976.

Price of Issue £100 per cent.

PAYABLE IN FULL ON APPLICATION

Interest (from 1st April 1977) will be payable at the rate of 10 per cent per annum on the nominal value of the stock, to be paid quarterly in arrears on 1st April, 1st July, 1st October and 1st January.

The Stock is not an investment falling within Part II of the First Schedule to the Trustee Investments Act 1961.

In accordance with a Resolution passed by the Strathclyde Regional Council on 10th April 1977, the Council has decided to issue the above amount of stock at the New Issue Department, P.O. Box 207, Glasgow G2 7JF.

The Stock and the interest thereon will rank pari passu with the other securities of the Council and will be secured by the Council's assets.

The Stock will be issued in the form of bearer stock and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government (Scotland) Act 1975 and the Local Authorities (Stocks and Bonds) (Scotland) Regulations 1976.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Stock markets

Inflationary fears stoke doubts

The market has suffered another day of doubts, for suddenly, after weeks of economic cheer, stocks were affected by renewed inflationary fears. The index of wholesale prices for September failed to match best expectations and the spectre of heavy wage claims was revived. To make matters worse, gilt-edged securities ran into pronounced profit-taking.

Whether the market will always share the view, advanced over the weekend, that "Up another 53 yesterday at 157.15, the bull market is doing all that the bulls of gold stocks could ask of it and more. The shares of Consolidated Gold Fields are already responding and put on 3p to 210p ahead of the annual results tomorrow. They scarcely seem overpriced even on lowest market estimates of just under 20p per share. Many are picking up their own over this level—some 10p per share more in certain cases—although few are willing to bet that the metal price has much more than another 50 to go this year."

gilt shares so said is hard to say but certainly the need to raise funds for the £53m call on the Treasury 12 per cent 1995 stock was a factor behind falls stretching to £2½ and beyond in the case of some "longs".

The equity pitches were notable for their lack of support. Glaxo, the big name on the results list yesterday, was a weak counter throughout the session but this time it was only in after-hours when the shares finally dived to 33p for a net

drop of 21p. Beecham Group fell 10p to 64p in sympathy. But the clearing banks probably featured as the worst homogeneous sector of the session. The effects of declining interest rates on the endowment profits from the retail branch networks have been absorbed and understood and the sector now faces the risk of learning to live with Medium Lending Rate of 5½ per cent. National Westminster fell 12p to 27p while Midland dropped a like amount to 35p. Lloyds and Barclays were both dropped by 13p to 26p and 31p respectively.

Insurance issues were also out of favour with Royal slipping 12p to 47p and Sun Alliance dropping 15p to 63p. And in properties, British Land edged back 1p to 26p, Land Securities lost another 4p to 21p and Stock Conversion fell 5p to 25p.

Similarly, the retail sector ran into selling with Debenhams reporting on Thursday, back by 3p to 107p, GUS A* off 7p to 32p and Boots 2p down at 23p. Good spots were hard to find although results from Lesney were good for a 3p rise to 70p and shares in fellow toy manufacturers, Dunscombe-Marx also found favour.

Star turn of the day was Lincolns where the £2m bid from Sir James Hanson's Hanson Trust helped the shares to soar 43p to 135p. Lorrha has gradually finding grudging institutional support—small shareholders have long been accounted—and climbed 1p to 83p. The lift yesterday, however, came from a suggestion that House of Fraser might reverse into the controversial trading group but then rumour and Lorrha are scarcely strangers. House of Fraser

slumped 6p to 136p. Golds could justifiably claim to be the best pitch of the day. Beware those exciting gains seen in tea stocks. The sector has been bitten by the takeover bug with Morar Tea being the latest victim. The shares bounced by 100p last week fell back by a similar amount to 300p as bid talks folded and closed yesterday at 390p. An untasted second offer, however, will get nowhere since the board probably speaks for about 60 per cent and the market is extremely small since they are almost invariably woven in a complicated web of cross holdings and, after over a century in India, have developed long and close relations with nationals of that sub-continent.

Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Int. Fr. Fin.	—	0.26(0.008)	—	—	—	—
Authority Inv (I)	1.9(2.1)	0.12(0.11)	1.68(1.23)	—	—	—
B. J. Baldwin (F)	1.1(1.4)	0.14(0.38)	—	0.10(0.47)	21/11	(1.1)
B. J. Baldwin (I)	1.1(1.4)	0.14(0.38)	—	0.10(0.47)	21/11	(1.1)
Champlain Gp (I)	10.9(7.6)	0.89(0.72)	3.66(2.63)	0.92(0.93)	4/1	(1.3)
Crane Fruehauf (I)	32.7(20.7)	1.2(0.4)	2.0(0.5)	2.0(0.5)	28/10	(1.1)
Cray Elec (F)	8.3(8.2)	0.44(0.13)	3.46(4.41)	0.82(0.8)	9/12	1.32(1.2)
Davenport Knit (I)	—	0.23(0.17)	—	—	—	—
Edinburgh Int (I)	—	—	—	3.2(2.45)	30/11	6.36(3.33)
Gill & Duffus	485.0(411.1)	87.0(7.9)	48.3(4.1)	6.2(5.9)	—	10.2(9.1)
Glaxo (F)	405.0(2.3)	0.25(0.23)	4.6(4.0)	0.5(0.4)	25/11	(3.0)
J. J. G. (I)	22.4(20.4)	0.23(0.08)	4.43(3.5)	1.0(0.94)	28/10	(2.6)
Lesney Prod (I)	70.0(60.0)	0.63(0.08)	—	—	—	—
Mellins (I)	1.6(1.4)	0.09(0.07)	—	—	—	—
T. T. Parrish (I)	1.2(1.1)	0.09(0.07)	4.2(3.8)	0.75(0.37)	—	2.22
Sheffield Brick (I)	1.2(1.1)	0.09(0.07)	4.2(3.8)	0.75(0.37)	—	2.22
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Geo Wills (I)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
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Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
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Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
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Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
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Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
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Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.11)	—	—	—	—
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Ud Red Prod	29.6(27.0)	0.44(0.1				

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

StoParker Knoll fears
buswindling market

Michael Clark, managing director of Parker Knoll, says that while the company's annual sales are up, the furniture market is generally less buoyant. In this money-tight market, he would not be surprised if the total market in the current year was smaller than in the immediate past.

Pre-tax profit in the year to March 31 rose by 30 per cent to £2.26m, which was almost double the level achieved two years ago. While the furniture division performed well in relation to its market, the main profit, profitability, came mainly from the fabrics side.

Meanwhile, to take advantage of the heavy capital expenditure in the recent years, the directors have asked for production and sales to be increased in the current year, a move which will result in a high revenue

but they are confident that this will improve profitability in the long term.

Fabrics made a strong contribution to profits and increased sales and earnings to record levels for the sixth year running.

Profit in the furniture division, however, fell short of the record level achieved last year. This was due to a marked fall in retail sales in the second half of the year because of the pressure on real disposable incomes.

Summing up, the chairman says that the group's market position towards the end of the last financial year and while order books remain satisfactory trading conditions are less buoyant. Therefore, if the total market in the current year is smaller than in the recent past, he would not be surprised.

Stock	Oct 10	Oct 9	Stock	Oct 10	Oct 9
Aluminium	175.00	174.00	British Steel	275.00	274.00
Bank of England	10.00	9.95	British Telecom	10.00	9.95
Barclays Bank	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Scotland	10.00	9.95	British Petroleum	10.00	9.95
Bank of Ireland	10.00	9.95	British Overseas Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Montreal	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of New York	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Paris	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Spain	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Tokyo	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of West Germany	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of France	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Italy	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Japan	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Canada	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Australia	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of New Zealand	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of South Africa	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Argentina	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Brazil	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Chile	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Colombia	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Costa Rica	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Cuba	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Ecuador	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of El Salvador	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Guatemala	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Honduras	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Nicaragua	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Panama	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
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Bank of Peru	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Puerto Rico	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Uruguay	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Venezuela	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Mexico	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Central America	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Caribbean	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of North America	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of South America	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Europe	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Asia	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Africa	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
Bank of Oceania	10.00	9.95	British Airways	10.00	9.95
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